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The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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was at about this time there en- l at the door near the head of receiving line a young woman, for time apparently quite unattended. was brilliantly robed, with jewels ing at neck and wrists, clad like een and looking one. Of good ht and splendid carriage, her hair and singularly striking ures might at first have caused belief that she was one of this y of foreigners, toward whom now advanced. A second glance d have shown her beauty to be hat universal world-quality which es its owner difficult to classify, ough assured of approval in any ter of the world.

at this lady was acquainted with l pageants might have been in first instant quite evidenced by comportment here. Many eyes ed toward her as she aprpoached head of the line. She was unconcs of all, lazily, half-insolently ob- ant, yet wholly unconcerned. e observers choked back a sud- exclamation. A hush fell in the t room, then followed a low buz- of curious or interested, wise or rant human bees.

here were many in Washington l circles who knew by sight or eputation Josephine, Countess St. n, no longer than six months ago ounced by one journal of the al to be the most beautiful and most dangerous woman in Wash- on. Yet even the most hostile of e suddenly suspended judgment hey saw her advance met now by of the old Hungarian general him- With the enthusiasm of a boy ell upon her, both his hands ex- ed.

ountess, dear child, at last you're " he exclaimed. Taking her by hand he led her back to the line is official company, volleying exclamations in his native ue. Eager groups fell into line at hand, seeking to know what toward.

ou left us!" at length exclaimed ld general, politely speaking in his English, since these others were bound to hear. "Where you had we did not know. It was as gh the heavens had opened. See Sir,"—he addressed the naval r who stood near at hand—"the tess St. Aubin was one of the important members of our little pany—she was to come in advance s, who also are in advance of a ter number. For a time we heard her, then all was silent! She had ppeared!—But now, at last, my Countess, you are here! We shall eed, it is certain; henceforth you be of our party. Is it not true?"

litical, social and journalistic hington then and there begged a en though silent pardon of the tess St. Auban. A few journalists the room quickly. An attache of Austrian legation also hurriedly his leave.

ut where have you been, my " again demanded General Zew- i, his hand again affectionately ping that of Josephine St. Auban. have so missed you."

have been visiting some of the remote parts of this country," ed she in even tones.

o, then, you have not forgotten mission from Hungary! Well, now hall surely have the invitation for Kossuth to come? Is it not true?"

ssuredly, my dear General. You find this country eager to meet But alas! I fear that Kossuth self will find problems also in this try."

ur own problem—our cause, dear tess?"

ardon, General, really it is also cause of this country. We think in Hungary democracy is in peril, not less so here."

ut, my dear child, you would not doubt upon our plans,—you have become lukewarm to our cause so my dear."

o, no, General. But Europe does understand America. America not understand herself. I ask that the great men of that coun- shall see the great problems of There we could win freedom by d and gun. Here also that must be done. The time for such means not yet arrived. Yet here also evil aloud. Soon war must come, here bloody war. We ask funds for gary. America soon will need s for herself."

h, you mean this problem of the h and South—of slavery." The face of the old general became grave. "I have talked with many," said he. "It seems incapable of solution. But have not your brilliant faculties, my dear Countess, suggested any solution? We learned to value your counsel over yonder."

"What could a mere woman do in a matter vast as this? My General, not all the wisdom of this country has suggested a remedy. I am but a woman and not wise. He who attempts to solve this slavery question must do what no statesman in all history has been able to do, what human wisdom here has failed to do for fifty years or more. America has spent thirty years of statesmanship on this one question, and is just where it started. This country, as Thomas Jefferson said so long ago, still has the wolf by the ear, but has not killed it and dare not let go. Out there—where I have been—in the West—there the new battle must be fought. Now, my General, what difference, whether America shall help Europe, or Europe shall help America? The battle for democracy must be fought, in this generation, perhaps again in the next. What would be the result of that war, if either section won to the destruction of this Union? Ah, there, my General, is the danger to Hungary, the danger to Europe, to the cause of freedom and humanity. As I said, Kossuth will find things here to engage his best attention."

"I know your generosity," said Zewlinski, swiftly leading her apart and gazing her straight in the face as he spoke, in low tones none else might hear. "I know how you got your estates yonder—how wide handed you have been with your revenues. I know your strange, unhappy life, my dear. But have a care. Do not make that life more unhappy. Do not let your penitence, your devotion, your self-abnegation, carry you too far. Listen; times are very troublous abroad. The nations are banding against us—even France. He who gives may take. Let me tell you, be careful. Do not involve yourself. Do not jeopardize the good will of Louis Napoleon. Do not let your warm heart endanger your own good fortune."

She laughed almost gaily. "You suggest an idea, my General!" she said. "I still am rich. Since I advocate a measure, why should I not enforce it to the best of my ability? Let Louis Napoleon do as he likes with the widow of a man he murdered! Bring over our friend Louis Kossuth, General, as soon as you like! Meantime, I shall be busy here, seeking to set on foot certain little plans of my own."

"My child, you will be lost! Forget these matters. Come back with us to our own country. You are young, you are beautiful. You are a woman. As a patriot we love you, but you are a woman, and we would not rob you of your life. You are young. You did not love Old St. Auban, who took you from your American mother. You did not love him—but you will love some other—some young, strong man. Many have sought your hand, my dear."

"You call me a lost child, General? Ah, you remember the term! At many battles there is what is known as the forlorn hope—those whom the French call Les enfants perdus—The Lost Children. Perhaps they perish. But at the next battle, at the crucial time, they arise again from the dead. Always there is the band of the Lost Children, ready to do what must be done. And always, at the last moment, are battles won by those who remain devoted, whatever be the cause."

Zewlinski nodded his gray head gravely. "It was thus my own sons died in battle," said he. "It was as I would have had it. But you—you are a woman! These things are not for you."

"See," she interrupted, gently tapping his arm with her fan. "We must not be too much apart. Let us return."

As they turned back toward the head of the line, Josephine gave a half- exclamation. Two figures were approaching, each of which seemed to her familiar. An instant later she recognized the young nothern officer, Carlisle, whom she had met under such singular conditions. With him stalked the tall young German, Kammerer. Their eyes lighted suddenly, as they fell upon her, and both advanced eagerly. There was new dignity in her carriage now, but she greeted them warmly.

"When we may, I hope to compare notes with you," she smiled. "You are still on parole to me."

"But you, Madam—you seem differently situated here. I am very glad to find it so." Carlisle was eager, flushed, frankly admiring.

"Yes, I scarce know which side the sea I belong. You know, I am half American, though my people lived abroad, in diplomatic work. By President Taylor I was chosen as one of the members of the Hungarian commision sent over by America to look into the cause of Hungary. In return last year I had the honor of being asked to come to this country as one of the commission despatched to America in the interest of Hungary. I came over a certain time in advance, for reasons of my own. Meantime, I have had, it seems—well, call them adventures! I am not eager they should be known here. But if you like, you may call on me at my hotel — tomorrow?"

Both recognized a slight additional trace of hauteur in the deportment of the woman whom they now accosted. She herself saw a sort of hesitation on the part of Carlisle.

"I can't let you make any mistake about me," he began presently.

"How do you mean?"

"You are probably not advised about me. I'm a person of no consequence."

"An officer of his country's army can not say that of himself."

"But, I am no longer an officer of any army. I have been court-martialed—for my conduct there—you know—that fight at St. Genevieve. My abolitionist tendencies have always made me persona non grata in my own mess. There's been all sorts of pressure brought on me to drop it. Now the government itself, not wishing these things to come to a focus, has ordered me to a court-martial. Very well, I've been sentenced. My parole is ended, for the law has acted on my conduct. Rather than go back many steps in rank, I have thrown up my commission. This morning I resigned. I am wearing my uniform, I don't doubt, for the last time."

"And that, although you fought in the cause of freedom! Although you have fought honorably in an earlier war! Is it not horrible!"

"I could not do otherwise," said he simply. "I have no regrets."

"But don't you see,"—she turned upon him suddenly—"it only leaves you all the more free!"

"I can not understand you."

"Will it not give you and your friend, Lieutenant Kammerer here, precisely the opportunity you've wished?"

"Still I do not follow you."

"My dear Countess," ventured the German. "I'll go anywhere under your orders. You may be sure of that."

She turned from them. "Come to my hotel, will you not, tomorrow? I may have something to say to you." Thus she passed back into the throng, and into the arms of fickle and repentant Washington, which marveled when she danced, flushed, excited, yet absorbed, with the gallant old general, himself intoxicated by the music and by all this warm talk of freedom, of equality, of democracy,—in Washington!

CHAPTER XXIV.

In the Name of Altruism.

In her apartments at the hotel the following morning Josephine St. Auban looked over the journals of the day. There were many columns of description of the only social event of the previous day thought worth extended mention. The visitors from Hungary were lauded to the skies. There did not lack many references to the similarity between the present struggles of the Hungarian people and those of our own earlier days. A vast amount of rampant Americanism was crowded into all these matters.

Joined to this, there was considerable mention of the reappearance in Washington society of the beautiful Countess, Josephine St. Auban, now discovered to have been originally a member of this Hungarian commission, and recently journeying in the western states of the republic. This beautiful countess was now invested with a romantic history. She was a friend and protegee of the old General Zewlinski, a foreign noblewoman half American by birth, of rank, wealth and distinction, who had taken a leading part in the cause of Hungary in her struggle with the oppressing monarchies. Without any reference to earlier stories not unknown to them, and bolder as to Austria than those who then dwelt in the White House, the newspapers now openly and unanswerably welcomed this distinguished stranger to the heart of Washington. Unknowingly, when they gave her this publicity, they threw around her also protection, secrecy. As she read, the Countess St. Auban smiled. She knew that now there would be no second vehmgerichte. The government now would not dare!

What interested her more was the story at that time made current, of an unsuccessful attempt which had been made by a southern slave owner to reclaim his property in a northern state. The facts recounted that a planter of Maryland, with two relatives had followed an escaped slave to the settlement of Christianville, Pennsylvania, where a little colony of fugitives had made common cause together. In this case as was prescribed under the law, the slave owner had called to his aid a United States marshal, who in turn had summoned a large posse of his own. These had visited the home of the fugitive and called upon him to surrender himself to his owner. This the fugitive had refused to do, and he was backed in this refusal by a considerable party of men of his own race, some of them free men, and some fugitive slaves, who had assembled at his house.

"I'll hove my property," asserted the slave owner, according to the report, "or I'll eat my breakfast in hell." One of the Marylanders had then fired upon the slave and the fire was returned in general by the negroes. The old planter, a man of courage, was struck to the ground, killed by the blacks, his two relatives disabled, and several other men on both sides were wounded. The fugitive himself was not taken, and the arresting party was obliged to retire. Naturally, great exultation prevailed among the triumphant blacks; and this, so said numerous despatches, were fostered and encouraged by comment of all the northern abolitionist press.

Josephine St. Auban pondered over this barbarous recountal of an event which would seem to have been impossible in a civilized community. "It comes," said she, musing, "it comes! Ca ira! There will be war! Ah, I must hasten."

She turned to other papers, of private nature, in her desk. In a half hour more, she had gone over the last remittance reports of the agents of her estates in Europe. She smiled, nodded, as she tapped a pencil over the very handsome totals. In ten minutes more, she was ready and awaiting the call of Carlisle and Kammerer in her reception-room. In her mind was a plan already formulated.

At heart frank and impulsive, and now full of a definite zeal, she did not long keep them waiting to learn her mind.

"Are you still for the cause of freedom, and can you keep a secret, or aid in one?" she broke in suddenly, turning toward Carlisle. Looking at him at first for a time, inscrutably, as though half in amusement or in recollection, she now regarded him carefully for an instant, apparently weighing his make-up, estimating his sincerity, mentally investigating his character, looking at the flame of his hair, the fanatic fire of his deep set eye.

"I have sometimes done so," he smiled. "Is there anything in which I can be of service?"

"Time is short," was her answer. "Let us get at once to the point. I am planning to go into the work long carried on by that weak-minded Colonization Society; but on certain lines of my own."

"Explain, Countess!"

"It is my belief that we should deport the blacks from this country. Very well, I am willing to devote certain moneys and certain energies to that purpose. Granted I found it advisable and could obtain proper support, I might perhaps not return to Hungary for a time."

"Kammerer!" broke in Carlisle suddenly. "Listen! Do you hear? It's what we've said! It is precisely what you yourself have always said."

"That iss it!—that iss it!" exclaimed the young German. "The colonization—remoof them from this country to another, where they shall be by themselves. That only iss wise, yess. Elsewise must great war come —else must this Union be lost! Ah, Madam; ah, Madam! How great your heart, your mind. I kiss your hand."

To be Continued.

Woman Sits as a Federal Judge

TO suggest to the average home-keeping woman that she is to be made a United States commissioner would be to fill her with consternation. "Why, I don't even know what a commissioner is," she would probably say, "and I shouldn't in the least know what to do.' Yet, when the same suggestion was made to one who had been for years a deputy in the office of a district office, she was able to rise to the occasion easily, and the first woman United States commissioner Kentucky has ever known was promptly sworn into office.

Her name is Mabel Van Dyke Bell, and besides her clerical duties, she had already had some experience in the administration of justice as the mother of two small boys. The present clerk of the United States district court in Covington named her as one of his deputies when he took office. Her familiarity with district court work antedated that appointment, however, as she had served under his predecessor, in the same capacity. As commissioner she is an appointee of Judge A. M. J. Cochran, of Covington, and in filling that office she does not give up her deputyship.

Knowing all about district court work, being a commissioner, is easy to Mrs. Bell. "In this district," she said in answer to a query, "the work is so light that the position could not be held by any one not directly interested in a similar line of work, which serves to keep him (or her in this case) on the ground. Of course, you know this is Kentucky, and let's hope that this absence of law-breaking is due to the fact that Kentucky is so law-abiding in spots, at least. For truth's sake, however, I have to admit that one of the commissioners who sits in the mountain region in this district draws the second largest sum in fees of any similar officer in the country, and some of the others follow closely behind him. It is because my district is in the northern part of the state, away from the moonshining, that I have less work. What I have, however, is of more varied interest, counterfeiting cases of all kinds, cases of peonage, and of violation of postal and banking laws."

Mrs. Bell returned recently from a court session in "Bloody Breathitt," but since the Hargis score was wiped out, Jackson is said to be no longer the center of the old wild lawlessness, and court can be held as quietly in Breathitt county as anywhere else.

A deputy commissioner, she explained, is required to fill the post of judge in preliminary hearings on cases of violation of the federal law, and must decide whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant holding the defendant for the grand jury.

"Just for instance," she explained, "I had last month a case of a young man, a paymaster's clerk on the United States battleship California, who had deserted, taking with him $2,200 of United States funds. Warrant issued for him was executed, and he had a preliminary hearing in Lexington, where he was arrested, and he was held over for the Frankfort court. There, in March, the case went over for lack of witnesses, and I, being there as deputy clerk, also took his bond for his appearance there next September. Last week the war department sent word for this court to waive jurisdiction, as the whole matter was to be heard before the war department itself. So the poor fellow was again arrested and about to be started under guard to California when his lawyers obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and the case will now have another hearing."

Being a commissioner is not a wholly solemn and magisterial matter, according to Mrs. Bell. Suitors and cranks enliven the program to some extent. "The most persistent suitor I have had," she said, "is a man who wrote the day after my appointment and asked me to summon before me, on charges he would bring, the United States attorney-general, the head of the Secret Service Bureau, the United States attorneys of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, and other places, and the postmaster-general.

"It took about 15 pages of legal cap for him to explain that he had never been able to obtain justice, but that he felt sure that with a woman on the bench, he would be able to get his rights. This was followed by other and more lengthy epistles, in which he threatened to have me arrested for arresting neither those whom he had picked out as culprits, nor him. Finally, in the last epistle which I have just received, he grieves to find that the Masons have been able to control even the woman judge, but that he will punish me yet, for crimes like mine cannot go unnoticed. The punishment he has selected for me is unique. He has obtained my picture and is going to reproduce it in a moving picture film where all may see."

Most of her work devolves upon her as deputy clerk, rather than as commissioner. The duties of a deputy in the eastern district of Kentucky are heavy, the district being second in point of size and first in point of work transacted for the government. There are six places of holding court and to five of these the clerk and one of his deputies must go, for the docket is always so crowded that, upon the occasion of the visits of the federal judge, court is run from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., and there is work for many hands.

It is because her work as commissioner and her work as deputy clerk fit together so well that Mrs. Bell is "pleased to hold the two offices." She is not only the only woman judge in the history of Kentucky; except for possibly one other, a Detroit woman who, it is said, held a federal commissionship some years ago, she is the only woman judge in the history of the Federal courts.

NARROW TIRES RUIN ROADS

Only Broad Tires Permitted on Wagons Built in France.

Ravenel's Road Primer.

Nothing is more disastrous to good roads than the constant cutting of the roadway by narrow tires of heavily laden wagons and vehicles. Tires are a necessity, but many states and foreign countries have decided narrow tires are not, and have laws regulating the widths of tires permitted on wagons.

This is governed by hauling capacity.

It is too evident to be discussed, that a narrow tire with a heavy load on it will cut deeper in soft, moist earth than a much wider tire. In fact, if the tire is 3 or 4 inches wide, it becomes a miniature roller, and actually benefits the road instead of damaging it.

In France they, have not only very broad tires, varying according to the tonnage of the wagon, but they have the rear axle 14 inches longer than the front. This prevents the two wheels from tracking each other, and the heavy wagons actually compact the surface instead of cutting it.

THE STRANGEST MAP

London and Its Main Streets to Be Charted for the Blind.

London Standard.

The most remarkable map of London yet conceived is now contemplated for the use of the blind. It is a map that will convey to the sightless through the sensitive tips of their fingers a true mental impression of the position of the main thoroughfares, the principal places of interest along these thoroughfares and the means of access to them. This map will be "drawn" in relief, and will consist of a combination of dots and dashes, a medium that has already provided for the sightless what had before been denied to them.

Already the blind are in possession of the most complete series of plans of London's underground railways that are available for public use. They are able, by the aid of 11 embossed charts, to study in detail the routes of each tube system, the Metropolitan and the District railways, and can follow without any possibility of error the complete inner circle or the whole network of underground services. There are even diagrams demonstrating the construction of the tubes, and the fact, not always realized by normally sighted passengers, that a tube station is itself a tube, only of much greater diameter than that provided for the passage of the cars between the stations.

IS BRAVERY A STATE OF MIND?

The Norsemen Used to Go Into Battle Half Hoping for Death.

The Norsemen never feared death. They were as brave on land as on the sea. It was their belief that brave warriors at death would be taken to the land of Valhalla, where they might fight and hunt and feast for ages. They believed that every night wounds received during the day would heal, and they would be ready for fresh adventures in the morning.

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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CHAPTER XXVII.

"Evenng papers! Standard! Globe!" called a shill little viice along the platform at Dover, where the long train was filling with passengers from the Channel boat.

Terry was dominated by her vague fears for Sir Ian, and she did not realize that the evening papers might be of unusual importance to her or Nora Verney. She was thinking what she should say in her letter to Sir Ian, which she intended to begin as soon as she was settled in her place in the train. She had a stylographic pen and writing case in her dressing bag, and was anxious to put her thoughts on paper. She meant to say kind and cheering things to Sir Ian; and to save delay she would send the letter by messenger from somewhere near Victoria.

A porter put the ladies' small luggage into a first-class carriage, spreading it about, as clever porters will, in the hope of keeping out other passengers.

"Come, Nora," said Terry. "He's got our places. Would you like tea?"

But Nora did not move or answer, because she did not hear. She had bought a paper and was standing on the platform, in everybody's way, eagerly reading something on the mdidle page. Terry had to touch the girl on the arm to rouse her. Then she started and, crumpling the paper in her hand followed Miss Ricardo to the door of their compartment with a bewildered air.

"What is the matter," Terry asked, when the porter was paid and dismissed.

"The paper," said Nora dazedly. "They've found Liane, and arrested her—this morning."

"Oh!" cried Terry, with a quickening of her tired pulses. "Arrested her? Does that mean—will it save your Ian?"

"I don't know," answered Nora. "Perhaps I'm stupid. But I can't see that it will help him much. Please read, and tell me what you think."

Forgetting the letter which the had been so eager to begin, Terry took the paper from Nora's hand. It was open at the middle, most important page, and in the most conspicuous position appeared two columns under a sensationally large double heading:

"Another Startling Development in the Hereward Murder Mystery. Pawning of the Lost 'Vanity Box.' Arrest of Vanished French Maid. Her Txtraordinary Confession."

The blood began to knock at Terry Ricardo's temples. She plunged into the news as Nora had, oblivious of everything else, as the girl had been. Nora watched her anxiously, as she read on.

Liane Rodache had been found by the "smart young detective, Gaylor," living in lodgings in Moreton Crescent, Westbourne Grove, and arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Lady Hereward. She had confessed to pawning the gold vanity box which had led to her discovery; and it had been identified by Sir Ian Hereward on his return from France, as the property of his late wife. Liane had been run to earth by Gaylor with the help of a photograph made at Havershall, Surrey, although her appearance had greatly changed since the portrait was taken. Her hair, auburn formerly, had been allowed to resume its natural dark brown. Her complexion was sallow, rather than brilliant, as it had been. She was thin to the point of emaciation, and showed signs of having passed through a severe illness. Her story was elaborate, and if true, exonerated Barr from one charge, at least; that made against him by Lady Hereward. Denying that Barr had ever been her lover, Liane accused his intimate friend, a young socialist author and newspaper writer, named Ernest Bayne, late of Deodar Lodge, near Riding St. Mary.

This young man had French blood in his veins. His mother, a French girl of good birth, had married an English commercial traveler, who, losing his position through illness, had become impoverished during the son's boyhood. The youth had been clever, had conquered many difficultis, and succeedd as a writer. When about 24, two or three years before the meeting with Liane, he had brought his mother, an invalid, to live in the country, taking Deodar Lodge which was then to let. Political opinions had drawn the two young men together, and they became intimate friends. Liane had made Bayne's acquaintance one day in the train, on the way to London, where she had to carry out a commission for Lady Hereward. The French girl had been late and would have missed her train, if Bayne had not opened the door of his compartment and pulled her in. They had conversed in French, and from that day were on the most friendly terms, though their acquaintance was kept secret, even from Barr. Later, however, Barr had found it out by accident. Bayne was ill and Liane, anxious for news of him, called one evening to make inquiries at his house, though forbidden to go there, as he was not proud of his engagement to a girl in service, no matter how fascinating. Barr was looking after his friend, and had opened the door. Liane knowing of their intimacy, excused her anxiety by saying that she was engaged to Ernest Bayne. Afterward Bayne had denied the engagement; but Barr had strongly advised him to be brave and keep it, since they loved each other. A difference of opinion had somewhat disturbed the friendship, and Liane had several times called after dark, at the steward's to tell him of her troubles, and beg him to use all his influence with Ernest. Before this time Ernest's mother died and when he suddenly left Deodar Lodge, without warning Liane of his intention, she implored Ian Barr to say where his friend had gone; but, apparently with reluctance, he refused, pleading that to do so would be a betrayal of confidence. Certain that he corresponded with Bayne, Liane went to the steward's cottage when she knew he was out, and making a hurried search in his unlocked desk, found a letter to Barr from her lover. Forgetting to look first at the address, she read how a small fortune and a little estate in the country had been left by an aunt provided he took for his wife a distant cousin, whom she had practically adopted as her daughter. Ernest had seen the girl, liked her, and married her immediately, only letting his friend know when it was too late to give advice or reprove him about Liane.

While the girl was in the act of looking at an enclosed photograph of a pretty young woman, and before she had made sure of Ernest's address in France, Barr had come in and found her with the letter in her hand. He had taken it from her, and in pity for her despair had refrained from reproaches, and said it was too late to do anything now. Ernest was married and no good could come of reprisals.

Laine listened as if convinced, but though there were no promises of marriage, in the letter she had, there were enough profession of love to distress the bride if they could be brought to her eyes. Revenge of some sort Laine was determined to have, and though the letter had been taken away before she had time to fix the address in her mind, she knew that Ernest's property was in the district of Loire, and felt sure she could find him, if only she had plenty of money to carry her through the search. Unfortunately she had been extravagant, and had saved little or nothing. Desperate, the idea came to her that she might get leave for a day from Lady Hereward, take a diamond chain of her mistress's to London and have the stones replaced with paste. The brilliants were cut in such a way that they could easily be copied, and soon after Liane had fifty pounds in her possession. Lady Hereward's manner, however, changed toward her at the time, or she fancied it did; and, her guilty conscience making her fear that her mistress might be planning to have her arrested, she determined to "disappear," instead of giving a week's notice as she had intended. Arrived in France, she was not able after all to find Bayne, who had perhaps taken a French name, to put her off the track, in case she pursued him. Some of her money was stolen i. a hotel, and the rest she spent in vain searchings for Ernest. Eventually she was driven to pawn her clothes, and, at the end of her tether at last, she tried to end her life with a dose of laudanum. She took too much, however, and recovered to find herself very ill in a hospital at Blois. One of the doctors interested in her case (she having given a false name) believed that she had well-to-do relatives in England, and lent her money to buy a third-class ticket.

After reaching London she had but a shilling left, and started to walk the thirty miles to Riding St. Mary, hoping to sleep in a barn on the way, and expecting to get help from Barr at the end of the journey. On the way, between Havershall and Riding St. Mary, she was amazed and overjoyed to see Ernest Bayne on a bicycle. Standing directly in his path, she motioned him to stop, and he did so before recognizing her, changed as she was. Rather than make a scene and have her "go screaming after him," he listened to the story of her sufferings, pretended remorse, excused himself as well as he could, and said that, as he now loved his wife, he would do anything rather than she should hear of his treachery to another woman, one "so much below him socially." He had heard from Barr (who had by this time resigned his stewardship and gone away) that "Liane had disappeared," otherwise he would not have ventured to return to Surrey, necessary as it was that he should settle various matters and try to sublet Deodar Lodge. He admitted that he was on his way to the house, which was in charge of a caretaker, and swore to Liane that if she would "forgive and forget," and burn his letters, he would make her a pre-

Delegates to Republican National Convention Chicago, June 17, Selections Up to Date

STATES.	Instructed for				Uninstructed			Contested		Total Number Delegates Elected to Date
	Roosevelt	Taft	Cummins	La Follette	Total Uninstructed	Claimed for Roosevelt	Claimed for Taft	By Roosevelt	By Taft	
Alabama	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	20	..	22
Alaska	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Colorado	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Connecticut	..	12	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	14
Dist. Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Delaware	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	6
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Georgia	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	24	..	26
Hawaii	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Illinois	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Indiana	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	30
Iowa	..	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Kansas	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kentucky	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	26
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Maine	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Maryland	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Massachusetts	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	36
Michigan	12	6	..	..	2	2	2	6	..	26
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
Missouri	20	2	..	..	6	6	6	2	6	36
Nebraska	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Nevada	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
New Hampshire	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
New Mexico	..	..	..	..	8	5	7	..	..	8
New York	..	2	..	..	62	21	41	26	..	90
North Carolina	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2
North Dakota	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Oklahoma	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18
Oregon	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Pennsylvania	70	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Philippine Is.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Porto Rico	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rhode Island	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	18
Tennessee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	18
Vermont	2	..	..	..	6	6	6	..	..	8
Virginia	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	22	..	24
Washington	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Wisconsin	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	26
Totals	283	135	10	36	109	47	75	184	48	778

Sulphur Mined by Pumping

EVEN or eight years ago the im- ports of Sicilian surphur amount- ed to more than 100,000 long . With the growth of the sulphur stry in Louisiana, according to the ed States Geological Survey, the orts of Sicilian sulphur in the ed States have become almost a gible quantity, the entire imports n Italy for 1910 being but 10,704 . The production of sulphur in United States for 1910 was 255,534 valued at $4,605,112, the great of which came from Louisiana. e mining of sulphur in Louisiana interesting process. The sulphur sit, situated near Lake Charles, about 440 feet beneath the surface s about 100 feet thick. Beds of sand overlying the sulphur ren- the sinking of shafts impossible, the sulphur is therefore pumped e surface. A well is driven gh the numerous strata to the hur-impregnated beds, in much same manner as is usual in sink- wells for oil and gas. In each well are placed concentrically four s of pipe, having diameters rang- from 10 inches to 1 inch. Super- ed water and hot air are forced n the pipes and the spaces between them to melt the sulphur and to bring it to the surface. The hot water flows down between the two outer pipes, which are respectively 10 inches and 6 inches in diameter, and passes into the sulphur-bearing mass, melting the sulphur. The quantity of sulphur melted and the range of action of the water depend on the temperature of the water and on the pressure at which it is supplied. The heavy melted sulphur runs back into the sump around the bottom of the well pipe, which it enters through the well pipe, which it enters through holes provided for thus purpose. Hot compressed air is forced down through the smallest or 1-inch pipe and at the bottom of the well mixes with the melted sulphur and forms an aerated mass sufficiently low in specific gravity to allow the water pressure to elevate the melted sulphur to the surface, where it is discharged into large rectangular vats, constructed of rough planking. The dimensions of the vats vary somewhat, but they are made as large as 350 by 250 by 40 feet, and some of them are so arranged that railroad trains can pass between them. After the sulphur has cooled and solidified, it is regularly mined the same as if it were a natural deposit.

The History of a Farm

JACQUES ROUBARD built a cabin on the high ground above the slough. He had come down from a little settlement in Michigan where Otter creek cuts through the dolomite. He was to go back and marry a girl there. But while he was hunting in the marsh and getting the cabin in order, the girl married another man. When word came to Jacques he went down to the bay shore and stood looking out into the lake for many hours. He never went back to the cabin.

Four or five years later, Jerry Dunn, who had stayed behind when Harrison marched away, dropped his pack at the cabin door, leaned his rifle against the logs and climbed to the roof to cover the biggest of the leaks. He cleared a little land, but mostly he trapped and fished. His pelts he traded at Vistula. One day he paid his score with a claim upon the property. But the trader, who reckoned the bargain bad, never went near it. As a matter of fact he had no claim.

The government surveyed the township and the cabin of Jacques Roubard, together with 160 acres, became the homestead of Michael Dougherty. Michael ringed the trees, chopped them—did everything to get them off the place. After five years the government gave Michael a patent. Besides corn, a little wheat, a few vegetables and chickens, Michael Dougherty raised nine children. He worked like a slave upon the farm he'd made. But he never talked about that. In his old age, he cackled wearisomely about helping dig the canal. "Nigh shook the tanth outo' me wi' the agger," he said.

The second son bought out the interests of his brothers and sisters when old Michael passed out. He married Wilhelmina Schaff, the only child of a neighbor, and there were prospects that Michael's farm would some day soon be doubled in size. But the war came on. Michael's second son lost interest in calculating death profits. He went away with the first volunteers. His wife was Widow Dougherty within a year.

The widow, marrying again, sold the farm to Seth Dunsworth and went west to Iowa. Dunsworth cleared away the reeds and briars grown up since Michael's second son went soldiering. The grape growing craze coming on just then, he planted 40 acres in vines. He tore down what was left of Jacques Roubard's cabin, to which Michael Dougherty had added parts in sawed lumber until it looked like a telescope with extra-large joints. Some of the logs are in the bridge over the run nearby. The grapes proved a mortgage maker instead of a fortune maker. The bank got the land.

Tenants have tilled it since. There is a patch of second growth timber where Michael Dougherty grew his best corn. The other day surveyors ran lines over the property. It is to be cut up into building lots.

This is the bare outline of the history of a farm. Love, hate, hunger, hard heroic endurance, simple joy, covetousness, patriotism, sorrow, blasted hopes and failure—the farm bred them all in its hundred years between the rattling traps of Jacques Roubard and the driving of surveyor's stakes for the building lots.

sent of three thousand francs. Liane said that she would remain in the neighborhood till she got the money, which he promised to give her as soon as he received three months' rent in advance for the furnished villa, which he expected to have next day, from a man who wanted the house. Ernest wanted her to go back to London, but when she refused, he suggested her staying at the old View Tower, where she could remain secretly, and would not be too uncomfortable for a short time.

The Tower had been a favorite trysting-place with them in the days of their love-making, when Ernest—a socialist only in name—had been ashamed of his humble sweetheart. He had taken a key lent by Sir Ian Hereward to Barr, who supposed that he had mislaid it, had it copied and returned the old key to Barr's cottage. Often Liane had met him there, and they had talked of future plans (which Ernest probably never meant to carry out) sitting in the upper room; and he still had the copy of the original key. Having persuaded Liane to lodge there for one night, he left her in the shelter of the woods, cycled to Deodar Lodge, found the key, took her to the Tower, and as it was then evening, told her he would come next day with the money. She in her turn promised not to show herself for his sake, because of the talk there had been after her disappearance; but in reality she was anxious not to be seen on her own account, fearing Lady Hereward had discovered the substitution of the paste for diamonds. Ernest brought food, when he brought the key, but Liane felt too tired and ill to eat, after her weary two days' tramp, in broiling weather.

The next morning passed, however, and Ernest did not appear. Nevertheless Liane did not despair, as he had warned her that there might be some delay in obtaining cash, if he received a cheque for the furniture. Lying on the old couch in the upper room of the old Tower, just under the roof, Liane had felt "too tired after her two days' march to care what had happened." Exhausted and faint for lack of food, she slept a good deal, expecting that Ernest would put off coming till after dark. Suddenly she started up from a doze, on hearing two shots, one after the other. They had sounded very close, though she could not be sure whether they had been fired in the Tower or outside. She was so frightened, and her heart thumped so terribly that she was unable to move for a few minutes; but at last she could bear the suspense no longer, and summoned up courage to go downstairs and see what had happened.

After the shots which waked her, she had heard nothing; but the window of the upper room, unlike that on the first floor of the Tower, was unbroken, and closed, therefore she knew that there might have been sounds which failed to reach her ears.

She descended cautiously, and at the foot of the stairs saw the door of the room on the ground floor slightly open. This surprised her; for she had tried it before going up to the Tower the night before, and it was then locked. She peeped in, and was horrified to see the dead body of Lady Hereward lying at full length, with a pool of blood on the floor at her side. At first, Liane's only thought was to get away from so terrible a sight; but "something seemed to speak in her brain," reminding her of the beautiful jewelry Lady Hereward was in the habit of wearing. She assured herself it was not unlikely (as afterward proved to be the case) that Ernest intended to play her false. If he did, she would be penniless. Since Lady Hereward was certainly dead, and would never again want her jewels, it would not be like stealing to take them; and the person who killed her, whoever it was, would be suspected of the robbery.

Then Liane had tip-toed into the Tower, had tremulously taken Lady Hereward's rings, her brooch, and a bracelet, finding the body still quite warm. On the point of going away, she had spied a bead bag, and a gold case which "Miladi called her 'vanity box'" lying on the table, with a rolled-up pair of gray suede gloves. In the bead bag was a little gold chain purse containing four sovereigns and several shillings. Liane put this purse and the vanity box into her pocket, with the jewelry, but of course she had no reason to touch a revolver which she saw lying on the floor. It was a small revolver, and Liane had seen it at Mr. Barr's some months before she left Friars' Moat. He had said, when she remarked it, that he had promised his mother, before her death, to keep a weapon of some sort always loaded in the house while living in the country. Once during the mother's lifetime, a thief had broken in, during the night. She had never quite got over the fright she suffered then, and because of it she exacted the promise from her son.

Having secured the jewels and money, panic overtook Liane, and leaving the door ajar as she had found it, she hurried away very fast, in spite of her exhaustion. In order not to be seen, she kept always to the shelter of the woods, selecting little by-paths, and met no one. An idea came to her that she might call at Deodar Lodge, and see if Ernest was there, or had been there, but she dared not, lest some one should catch her coming out of the forest.

She walked a very long distance, she did not know exactly how far, but at last had the courage to show herself in the village of Defford, and go to the railway station.

The people she passed paid no particular attention to her, and she grew braver. She took a ticket to London, and went to Westbourne Grove, because she had had lodgings there before; but she did not venture back to the same street. She went to a house in Morton Crescent, where she saw a bedroom with attendance advertised, and gave the name of Madame Ernest. She had told the landlady that she was married to an English husband, a commercial traveler, who was away from her at present on business. She had paid, with Lady Hereward's money, for a week in advance, and the next morning had got her luggage from Charing Cross station where she had left it on arriving in England some days before. When she read the paper, and saw what a sensation Lady Hereward's death had made, she was afraid to sell the jewelry, even the stones picked out of their gold settings, as she had intended to do. She lived on the money remaining of the four sovereigns, paying her lodgings in advance, by request, until all was gone. Then she resolved to pawn the little gold case, which was so like many others of its kind that she hoped it would not be remarked.

This, then, was the story of Liane Rodache, and the finding of the vanity box.

To be Continued.

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiment, which will be the most valuable answer.

Will some of the readers tell me what would be the best treatment for a field that has not been plowed for 40 years? At present it is covered with some kind of curly grass.

I would also like to know if it would injure the fruit trees in an orchard to plant oats around them.—D., Waverly, W. Va.

Will someone please give me a remedy for chickens with scaly legs? With this exception my chickens seem to be in perfect health.—T., Meadow View, Va.

I would like for some reader to tell me what to do for my gooseberry bushes. For two or three years little green worms with black heads have been eating the leaves.—H., Louisa, Ky.

I would like to obtain information through the columns of The Blade as to what was the matter with my white leghorn hens last winter. Along about February a number of them lost a lot of feathers, principally tail feathers. It was as if they were moulting, though they did so last fall. I never saw anything like it before and would appreciate a remedy if there is one.—B., Sinclairville, N. Y.

Cost of Building a Creamery.

During the past few years a large number of creameries have been built in the United States. Many of them have been successful from the start, while others have failed after a few months' operation, and some were never even started.

An investigation of the creamery business in several states by Secretary Wilson, of the United States department of agriculture, has shown that the cause of many of the failures was due to lack of a sufficient number of cows, which should be not less than 400, and that others failed because of improper organization, in the case of co-operative creameries, and excessive cost of building and equipment. Many creameries have cost about twice their actual worth, and were not of the type suited to the locality in which they were built.

The cost of a creamery building about 28 by 48 feet will vary from $1,000 to $1,800, dependent upon the locality, the construction and the cost of material and labor. Such a building usually consists of a main work room, engine and boiler room (including space for refrigerating machine), coal room, refrigerator, storeroom and office.

Machinery for a gathered-cream plant, consisting of a 15-horsepower boiler, 10-horsepower engine, combination churn with a capacity of 600 pounds of butter, and other necessary apparatus, will cost approximately $1,200. Machinery for a whole-milk plant will cost about $1,850. This equipment will handle from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of butter per day. If a refrigerating machine is included the cost will be from $600 to $1,000 more.

The total cost of a creamery would therefore vary from $2,200 for a small gathered-cream plant without artificial refrigeration, where labor and material are cheap, to $4,650 for a whole-milk plant, including artificial refrigeration and a higher cost of labor and material.

The department of agriculture is prepared to furnish information for the proper organization of creameries and cheese factories, and upon request will supply plan of organization, list of machinery and plan for creamery.

Rhubarb Is Productive.

The possibilities in the forcing of rhubarb during the early spring months were demonstrated this spring by the horticultural departments of the College of Agriculture, Columbus, O. Last fall old rhubarb crowns were plowed up and placed in the bottom of a hotbed and allowed to freeze during the winter. Early this spring these roots were covered with fresh manure and the hotbed sealed up to shut out the light. In about five weeks the roots had sent up shoots large enough to pull and place on the market. Several successive pullings were made before the roots were exhausted. From a hotbed six by 12 feet, 130 pounds of rhubarb stalks were pulled, which sold at an average of 10c per pound. Any farmer or city gardener can easily force rhubarb and have this delicious dessert plant early in the season at small cost. It is necessary to take up the root crowns in the fall and let them freeze. They can be placed on the floor of a dark cellar or in a box that can be covered to keep out the light. Cover the root crowns lightly with soil, water thoroughly and keep the temperature at about 60 degrees.

Easy to Start Beekeeping.

As a hobby, or diversion, or something out of regular employment, or in connection with berries, fruit or poultry, beekeeping is a good thing for women, as it is for almost everyone else. The cost of a good colony of Italian bees in a modern hive need not be more than $10, and, while the average surplus yield will not be more than 35 pounds, they may yield in a single season as much as 150 pounds.

Probably the most economical and satisfactory way for the beginner, says Farm and Home, will be to get the hive fully equipped from the manufacturer, and have a swarm put into it by some neighbor between May 15 and June 1, before the flow of honey from clover begins. If they are not pure, buy an Italian queen and introduce her to the colony after removing the old queen. As the queen is the mother of all the bees in a hive, and as the average life of the worker-bee is but 45 days, all will be changed to yellow, gentle Italians before winter.

Easy Money for Farmers.

The finance committee has reported favorably to the United States senate the Gronna resolution. It provides for a national commission on farm finance, to consist of three members and to be limited to one year. It is to investigate and report upon the systems of co-operative land-mortgage banking, and co-operative rural credit unions, which have achieved such stupendous success in Europe.

If this class of institution can be enjoyed by American farmers, the result will be of profound importance, says an editorial in Farm and Home. The Nashville conference, which considered this problem, takes the same view. An official report of the British government says that these methods of co-operative rural credit are "a modern discovery which may be likened, as a factor in production, to the discovery of steam."

Some millions of farmers in different European countries are members of thousands of local and provincial credit unions that make a business of seasonal loans to farmers, at reasonable rates. In Germany alone, these rural banks are doing a business of $5,000,000,000 annually. Foreign co-operative land-mortgage banks do a still larger business, enabling farmers to borrow money on mortgage at 3½ to 4½ per cent and encouraging them to repay it by installments, so that in due time the farmers owns his place free and clear of all incumbrance.

Abroad, these institutions are the outgrowth of over 150 years' experience. Their successful development in this country, declares Farm and Home, may be productive of more good than all of the political reforms now agitating the public mind.

The national commission on farm finance should present all the facts, so that the farmers in the respective states may succeed in their financial co-operation. The report should suggest what state laws are needed and also whether any national legislation is called for to promote the most effective progress of co-operative farm finance.

Early Pasture for Hogs

As early in the spring as possible prepare a piece of rich ground. When a good seed bed is made, drill in from one to 1 1-2 bushels of barley or early oats per acre; or, better still, a mixture of these. Be sure to use the beardless barley. Then follow with a grass seeder, sowing a mixture of four pounds Dwarf Essex rape, three pounds timothy, and eight pounds clover seeds per acre. I have been using alsike, medium and mammoth clovers, but this spring shall include alfalfa, writes an expert in Farm and Home.

I cover the seed with a weeder, sometimes crossing. A light spike-tooth harrow will answer also. If sown early, and the earlier the better, this light covering will be sufficient, as there is usually plenty of moisture in the ground at this time.

When the rape is about six inches high, which will be in six to eight weeks, hogs may be turned in; the rape, barley and oats should furnish abundant pasture for about 25 shotes per acre. In the meantime timothy and the clovers are growing to supplant the maturing barley and oats, and, with the rape, will furnish a well-balanced ration until covered with snow. This lot will next year furnish the best meadow or pasture on the farm.

Control of Diseases of Ginseng.

Ginseng, a native of the north temperate zone, whose habitat is woody hillsides and ravines covered with deciduous trees, occuring singly or in small colonies more or less widely separated from each other, and protected from the direct rays of the sun by dense shade, has only within the last 20 years been exploited as a cultivated crop in this country, although a closely related species has been cultivated for at least 200 years in Korea and Japan.

Ginseng culture is now actively pursued in many States and the growers have encountered an increasing number of diseases, to deal with which properly requires a thorough appreciation of the needs of the plant. This the U. S. Department of Agriculture provides in a recent bulletin entitled "The disease of Ginseng and their Control," which is believed to present facts and conclusions representing the best knowledge on the subject up to date.

The obvious need of shade impressed the growers of ginseng, but that seems to have been the only natural condition that they attempted to reproduce in the garden. The forest soil where ginseng thrived was acid from the leaching of the leaves that fell in thick carpets over it, while garden soil was just the reverse, and the attempt to increase its fertility develops even greater alkalinity. The sloping hillsides were naturally well drained, this condition being further improved by the tree roots thrust in all directions through it, while gardens are mostly level or nearly so, yet not many dreamed that underdrains were necessary for the welfare of the denizen of the forest it was attempted to domesticate. Were not the rich loams to which these wild things were transferred famous for their productiveness? and were not they drier, hence better drained, than the moist mold from which the plant was removed?

Who would suspect that this strong native of the woods growing so thriftily without any care would prove susceptible to so many and such destructives diseases when under the fostering hand of the horticulturist? It is surprising that the isolated positions in which these plants originated, sheltered by tree trunks and undergrowth from the spores or germs of disease which may have affected a neighboring plant, did not suggest to the experimenter that protection, and not immunity, from disease was the true cause of the vigor of the stock, and that crowding together, touching each other on every side, there was nothing to prevent but, on the contrary, everything to facilitate the spread of pores or germs from one plant to the other.

Along these lines, not neglecting efforts to cure those already diseased, experts of the Department who have investigated these conditions, have offered suggestions for prevention, which include spraying with fungicides, sterilization of soil, the relation of fertilizers to disease, and the necessity of underdrains to improve the aeration and raise the average temperature of the soil.

Best Way of Setting Posts.

After many years' experience I have concluded by placing the small end of the post in the ground. A post will last much longer than with the large end down. The reason for this is obvious. When limbs are cut off it always leaves a cut that holds more or less water and where worms have worked the holes are always downward. These holes hold some moisture, but by placing the top end down this moisture runs out and leaves the post dry.

At first thought it looks as though the post with the large end up would not make a good appearance. However, says an expert in Farm and Home, I have generally found that the large end is the straight end, and frequently there is a crook at the small end. If this be placed in the ground, the fence when completed looks much better. I also have found that small posts for wire fence last longer than large ones, for they do not hold moisture as long. A post should never be reset until it is well seasoned. The end posts should always be placed in concrete; then there need be no bracing or anchors used.

A Hog Ration.

A good many feeders of hogs have no definite idea of how much of the grain eaten by the animals turn into flesh and bones. It is only in a general way that they figure how much their food has been worth to them, especially when raising their own grain, pasture and roughness.

Recently the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural college made several experiments to ascertain the cost of producing a pound of pork. The hogs were divided into lots of ten each and fed different combinations of grain and roughness, the result being different in each case.

One of the rations fed was what is called standard. It is composed of 62 per cent corn, 30 per cent shorts and 8 per cent tankage. This makes a balanced ration and the hogs do well on it. It may be fed either wet or dry, as it has the same feeding value either way. If it is fed wet there will not be much wasted, while if water has to be carried, the cost of labor would soon be greater than the food wasted.

The hogs thus fed at the Kansas station were spring pigs that had been carried as stockers. There were ten of them. The average weight when they were started on this feed was 125 pounds, not fat, but good healthy hogs that might be found on any farm. They were allowed no wallow, but they had plenty of good, clear water to drink, and their skins were treated occasionally to prevent disease. It was found that these hogs consumed 3.72 pounds of mixed rations for every pound gain.

Using these facts as a basis, it was found that it takes .29 of a pound of tankage, 1.11 pounds of shorts and 2.3 pounds of corn to make a gain of one pound. Estimating corn to be worth 62 cents a bushel, shorts $1.45 a hundred and tankage $50 a ton, it cost 2 1-2 cents worth of corn, 1 1-2 cents worth of shorts and .7 cents worth a tankage for a pound gain, or a little more than 4.8 cents.

Waste in Corn Crop.

No thinking man can ride through the heart of the corn belt and note the hundreds of thousands of acres of unused cornstalks without being impressed by the fact that there must be an enormous waste of a valuable product of the soil, but does he realize that at least a third of the total feeding value of the corn crop is thus lost?

It is interesting to read what Professor W. J. Kennedy, head of the animal husbandry department at Iowa State college has to say of the cornstalk loss for Iowa alone. "Clover hay," he says, "the standard roughage for cattle feeding, is worth at least $15 a ton, this year. It has been clearly established that two and one-half tons of corn silage and 175 pounds of cotton seed meal are the equivalent, from the standpoint of feeding the steer, to a ton of the best clover hay. The average corn crop yielding 50 bushels an acre will make at least 10 tons of silage. This being true, it is easy to ascertain the value of cornstalks.

"Since two and one-half tons of silage and 175 pounds of cotton seed meal have a feeding value of a ton of clover hay worth $15 a ton, we may take $15 as their joint value. Since cotton seed meal is woth $30 a ton, 175 pounds would be worth $2.63. Take that from $15 and you have $12.37 as the value of two and one-half tons of silage, or $4.95 a ton.

"An acre of corn, producing ten tons of silage would, therefore have a value of $49.50—ears, stalks and all. The corn in the ear, 50 bushels to the acre, is worth $25. The stalks are therefore worth $24.50. From this we must deduct the cost of the labor of putting in ten tons of silage from the acre, which is approximately $7.50. We then have the real net feeding value of the stalks an acre, $17.

"There are standing in Iowa today," concludes Professor Kennedy, "anywhere from 6,000,000 to 7,500,000 acres of cornstalks whose full feeding value has not been utilized. If we apply the cornstalk value as we have just estimated it, to the stalks on these millions of acres we find that they represent a sum of from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000. But let us suppose that the cattle that have been fed running in the fields have utilized half of this field value—and that is doubtful—we will have from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 as the annual cornstalk waste in Iowa."

What is true of Iowa is also true of Illinois. It means that the waste this year in Illinois is at least two-thirds of the value of the average corn crop in the state through a period of ten years. It means that the waste this year amounts to half of the year's crop value. The waste is just as great in the other corn producing states. When we multiply Iowa's loss by seven or eight the product is astounding.

If the cornstalk waste in the seven or eight great corn producing states was saved and used for feeding, the economy would pay off the the entire national debt, principal and interest, in less than ten years.

Dust Bath for Hens.

In every poultry yard there should be a dust bath where the hens may rid of the lice. Poultry lice breathe through the pours of their sides and fine dust fills these pours and suffocates the vermin. Road dust, hard coal ashes or dry dirt of any kind will accomplish the purpose.

Wood ashes, if damp may stain the feathers and otherwise harm the fowls. Sometimes, if the hens are badly infested, persian insect powder may be added to the material in the dust bath.

A tight box, 3x3 feet and one foot deep, is a good receptacle for the dust. It should be placed where the sun can shine in it as many hours as possible, for when the hens are not exercising by scratching for their feed, they will spend a good deal of time in the dust bath, which induces exercise.

The hens will not use the bath freely unless the air is warm, for they dislike to open their feathers. One end of the box may be put on the window sill and the other supported on legs, with a canopy of duck, open on one side and towards the window. This will confine the heat and make the temperature in the box many degrees higher than the temperature of the house.

The canopy should slant down from the upper part of the window, of course, and be closed up on all sides but one, so that there will be no draught to carry off the heated air. Such a dust bath can be easily and cheaply made and will aid much to the healthfulness and happiness of the hens. The hen that is comfortable is the one that makes money for the owner.

Poultry Don'ts.

I have made some mistakes during the past season. How about you? I have a three acre orchard at my disposal It is in sod and has been for for several years. Chickens have been raised on this ground continually for over sixty years and on part of it the ground has never been turned. Consequently I had gapes to contend with.

The busy man has not the time to do the fencing, disc, plow or otherwise cleanse or sweaten the soil. As I had to take conditions just as they were, I decided to put in most of my time to duck raising. I had a flock of twelve duck hens, hatched the previous July, that began laying in January, and furnished a great many more eggs than I could use to set.

Two hens hatched March 30, which was too early. Mistake number one. I put the eighteen ducklings with one hen and this was mistake number two. She raised ten. So on through the season the poor little ducklings paid the penalty for my ignorance. Hoping that it may save someone else's innocent little ducklings I will jot down a few don'ts.

Don't hatch ducks before the middle of April. June and July are the best months.

Don't put more than eight or ten with one hen unless the weather is very warm.

Don't put ducklings of different ages together, or at least not till they are two or three weeks old. Poultry netting is cheap. Two foot wide turn any duck and one foot will do the little ones. With a hatchet some sticks it is a small matter make new pens or to change old A goods box turned over with a knocked off so they can get under all the shelter they need.

Don't keep them till they moult you are raising for market, or will feed them two or three with no gain in weight. Sell at ten weeks when they should about four pounds.

Don't forget to put sand or other kind of grit in their feed.

Don't be afraid of over feeding can't be done.

Don't fail to keep water before all the time, unless the weather quite cold, and renew it several a day.

Don't put water in shallow They should be able to immerse heads. Low, flat candy buckets be had at groceries for five each. Tin pans two or three deep can be bought at any five ten cent store. With a quart tin inverted in them they will make fountains till the ducklings can into the buckets.

Don't be afraid that a little rain hurt them. Close confinement jures them more than a little ing. Watch them though and if down on their backs gets wet them in where it is dry.

Don't cull your birds too closely color. You can't be sure of the color until they moult and they ally feather out darker.

Don't neglect them. If you care for them, don't hatch them.

Don't depend on luck. It work and common sense to raise try.—Martha Mason in Chicago ter-Ocean.

A Famous Thumb.

Harper's Weekly.

Dr. Metzger, who has just celebra his 70th anniversary in Saxony, been retired from active life for years owing to the fact that he came immensely wealthy long through the use of the wonde thumb of his right hand. This th stands out at a right angle from rest of his hand and can not be back automatically. He soon found of great use in massage, and when became a specialist in intestinal orders, he was called as assistant the greatest surgeons of Europe brought relief to many illustrious tients. Almost all the sovereigns reigning princes of Germany have occasion to thank him. The queen Roumania sent for this doctor the curious thumb, when she facial neuralgia, while the late king Sweden once drove a beautiful of horses over the border of his ki dom to consult the doctor, and on turning left the horses as a token gratitude for his preserver.

There was a time, early in his reer, when the use of this curi thumb was looked upon as a form charlatanism, but so well did Metzger establish his reputation the medical profession accepted thumb for what it was worth with trying to explain the phenomenon.

Baking by Electricity.

Electric ovens for bread baking beginning to make their appear in some of the large cities of Eur and the central electric stations promoting their use. The Vienna el tric plant is making arrangeme with the bakers' syndicate to h electric ovens adopted widely thro out the city, and it offers to sup the current for this use at special duced rates. As the bakers' ov run all night this provides an ou for current during the hours w the load is normally low. There soon be a trial oven put in opera in order to test the method.

If You Like a Little Quiet Fun

Ask some pompous person if **Grape-Nuts Food helps build the brain.**

Chances are you get a withering sneer and a hiss of denunciation.

Then sweetly play with the learned toad.

Ask him to tell you the analysis of brain material and the analysis of Grape-Nuts.

"Don't know? Why, I supposed you based your opinions on exact knowledge instead of pushing out a conclusion like you would a sneeze."

"Well, now your tire is punctured, let's sit down like good friends and repair it."

The bulky materials of brain are **water and albumin**, but these things cannot blend without a little worker known as Phosphate of Potash, defined as a "mineral salt."

One authority, Geohegan, shows in his analysis of brain, 5.33 per cent total of mineral salts, over one-half being Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined, (Phosphate of Potash 2.91 per cent.

Beaunis, another authority, shows Phosphoric Acid and Potash (Phosphate of Potash) more than one-half the total mineral salts, being 73.44 per cent in a total of 101.07.

Analysis of Grape-Nuts shows Potassium and Phosphorus (which join and make Phosphate of Potash) is considerable more than one-half of all the mineral salts in the food.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, an authority on the constituent elements of the body, says: "The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, Potassium Phosphate (Phosphate of Potash). This salt unites with albumin and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve fluid or the gray matter of the brain. Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve fluid, but Potassium Phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life.

Further on he says. "The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies — this is the only law of cure."

Brain is made of Phosphate of Potash as the principal Mineral Salt, added to albumin and water.

Grape-Nuts contains that element as more than one-half of all its mineral salts.

Every day's use of brain wears away a little.

Suppose your kind of food does not contain Phosphate of Potash?

How are you going to rebuild today the worn-out parts of yesterday?

And if you don't, why shouldn't nervous prostration and brain-fag result?

Remember, Mind does not work well on a brain that is even partly broken down from lack of nourishment.

It is true that other food besides Grape-Nuts contains varying quantities of Brain food.

Plain wheat and barley do. But in Grape-Nuts there is a certainty.

And if the elements demanded by Nature, are eaten, the life forces have the needed material to build from.

A healthy brain is important, if one would "do things" in this world.

A man who sneers at "Mind" sneers at the best and least understood part of himself. That part which some folks believe links us to the Infinite.

Mind asks for a healthy brain upon which to act, and Nature has defined a way to make a healthy brain and renew it day by day as it is used up from work of the previous day.

Nature's way to rebuild is by the use of food which supplies the things required.

FROM THE EDITOR

He Forgot That He Had a Stomach.

Talking food, there is probably no professional man subjected to a greater, more wearing mental strain than the responsible editor of a modern newspaper.

To keep his mental faculties constantly in good working order, the editor must keep his physical powers up to the highest rate of efficiency. Nothing will so quickly upset the whole system as badly selected food and a disordered stomach. It therefore follows that he should have right food, which can be readily assimilated, and which furnishes true brain nourishment.

"My personal experience in the use of Grape-Nuts and Postum," writes a Philadelphia editor, "so exactly agrees with your advertised claim as to their merits that any further exposition in that direction would seem to be superfluous. They have benefitted me so much, however, during the five years that I have used them, that I do not feel justified in withholding my testimony.

"General 'high living' with all that the expression implies as to a generous table, brought about indigestion, in my case, with restlessness at night, and lassitude in the morning, accompanied by various pains and distressing sensations during working hours.

"The doctor diagnosed the condition as 'catarrh of the stomach,' and prescribed various medicines, which did me no good. I finally 'threw physics to the dogs,' gave up tea and coffee and heavy meat dishes, and adopted Grape-Nuts and Postum as the chief articles of my diet.

"I can conscientiously say, and I wish to say it with all the emphasis possible to the English language, that they have benefited me as medicines never did, and more than any other food that ever came on my table.

"My experience is that the Grape-Nuts food has steadied and strengthened both brain and nerves to a most positive degree. How it does it, I cannot say, but I know that after breakfasting on Grape-Nuts food one actually forgets he has a stomach, let alone 'stomach trouble.' It is in my opinion, the most beneficial as well as the most economical food on the market, and has absolutely no rival." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Filipino Old Maids Scarce.

sary Magazine.

Although Filipino woman do not us- ally marry early, grandmothers at 30 re not uncommon. Such as do not arry, and these are very few, gen- rally retire from the world to the clusion of a convent or beaterio in me capacity or another, and con- quently the old maid of Europe and e United States is practically un- nown.

The Filipinos as a rule make good wives and tender mothers, and are very devoted to their husbands and children. The mother-in-law is also a rara avis. No Filipino would brook any interference between herself and her husband, so long as she lives with him. Whatever his shortcomings may be, he is her "marido" (husband), and as such always occupies the first place in her consideration.

Ballet Dancers' Salaries.

ondon Standard.

Since the success of the Russian ballet dancers abroad, their salaries and emoluments in Russia itself have considerably increased. The latest budget of the imperial theatres shows that Mme. Kshesinskaya receives $250 a performance, and Mlle., Preobrajenskaya $150. Mlle. Karsavina is engaged for the season at a salary of $3,000 increasing during the next two years to $3,500 and $4,000. M. Chaliapin is the highest paid of the Russian operatic artists. Between St. Petersburg and Moscow, he has an income of $37,500 from the imperial theaters. M. Sobinoff, the tenor, receives $20,000 annually, and Mme. Kusnezova, who is well known at Covent Garden theater, $10,500, or $350 for a single performance.

MUCH SLEEP FOR GREAT MINDS

Answers, London.

All organs of life rest in some way or the other. The heart has an interval of rest between each combined act of contraction and the beginning of a fresh act.

The larger the brain the more sleep it requires. Webster went to bed at 9 o'clock and rose at 5. General Grant, during his campaign, used to say: "I can do nothing without nine hours' sleep." Bonaparte used to throw himself on the ground and go to sleep within a space of two minutes. Pitt slept night after night in the House of Commons while his collegues watched the debate and roused him when he was wanted.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THEORY OF COLOR

I would like to know about the theory of color.—S. H., Lamen, Ore.

Color is a propetry possessed by objects and distinguished by the sense of sight. The structure of the eye and the nervous system of a human enable us to distinguish degrees of light and shade and to see the difference between the different qualities of light. This is known as the color sense. There are three primary color sensations, red, green and violet. The absence of one of them constitutes color blindness. Whenever all these primary sensations are produced in equal strength, the resultant is white. All other colors differ from white simply in the relative strength of the three components. A body which would reflect all the color waves would be pure white; one which would absorb all the rays would be pure black. No known body has these qualities, as even the darkest lampblack reflects about 3 per cent of the light falling upon it. Next to selective absorption, and scarcely secondary to it as a source of color, it diffraction. To the class of diffraction colors belong the tints of the bubble and of all thin films, the colors of mother of pearl, of the brilliant tropical beetles, and much of the coloring of insect life; also the hues of the plumage of the humming bird. Color in these cases is due to interference of the light rays reflected from the surfaces.

RANK OF CITIES

Please tell me the latest relative population of Detroit, Mich., and Cincinnati, O. Does Cincinnati rank next to Cleveland in population.—H. H. D, Lebanon, Colo.

Detroit is the ninth city in population among the cities of the United States. It contains 465,766 people. Cincinnati is the thirteenth city, with a population of 364,463 souls. Cleveland is the sixth city of the country, having 560,663 inhabitants. Baltimore, Md., ranks next to Cleveland in size.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

I would be grateful if a biography of Ulysses S. Grant was published in these columns.—C. C., Marcus, W. Va.

Ulysses S. Grant was born in 1822 and died in 1885. He was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, and was graduated from West Point in 1843. He was then commissioned a lieutenant and fought in some of the battles of the Mexican war, being rewarded for bravery by being brevetted captain in 1847. In 1854 he resigned his commission and engaged himself in business until the outbreak of the civil war. Soon after the war began he was given command of forces at Cairo, Illinois, and in 1861 seized Paducah. The following year he gained possession of Forts Henry and Donelson, the surender of which was the first brilliant victory of the national arms. For this success he was commissioned a major-general. Joined with General Buell and his forces he defeated the confederates at Pittsburg Landing and soon afterward was assigned to command in Tennessee. In 1863 General Price was defeated by Grant. The same year Grant took Vicksburg from Pendleton after repeated attacks. Having thus secured the Mississippi, he was appointed major-general in the regular army and given command of the Western army. His brilliant victories about Chattanooga gained him the appointment by President Lincoln to the newly revived rank of lieutenant-general. Grant then left Sherman to conduct the chief Western army to the sea while he assumed control against the confederates defending Richmond, and commanded by General Lee. With persistent and with a great sacrifice of life he fought the battles which led up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April, 1865, and thereby ending the war. He played an honorable part in the period of reconstruction which followed the war, often being placed in difficult positions by the animosity between President Johnson and congress. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated for president by the Republicans, was elected and served two terms. His administration as president was not wholly successful, some of his advisers proving most unworthy.

SHERWOOD PENSION BILL

I would like to have you print the text of the Sherwood pension bill. What has congress done with it?—A. M. F., Roanoke, Va.

The Sherwood pension bill, advocated by Gen. I. R. Sherwood, passed the lower house of congress, but was defeated in the senate. It granted a service pension to certain defined veterans of the civil war and the Mexican war. It reads as follows.

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war or the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and all members of state organizations that are now pensionable under existing law, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed on the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: For a service of 90 days or more in the civil war, or 60 days or more in the war with Mexico, and less than 6 months, $15 per month; for a service of 6 months and less than 9 months, $20 per month; for a service of 9 months or more and less than 1 year, $25 per month; for a service of 1 year or more, $30 per month; provided, that any such person who served in the war with Mexico shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, $30 per month.

Sec. 2. That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war received an honorable discharge and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty, and is now unfit for manual labor, through causes not due to his own vicious habits, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, $30 per month, without regard to his length of service.

Sec. 3. That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Sec. 5. That pensions under this act shall commence from the date of filing the application in the bureau of pensions after this act takes effect.

Sec. 6. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the bureau of pensions, or securing any pension, under this act.

WILLIAM F. DRANNAN

Will you please give a short biography of William F. Drannan?—E. W., Marquard, Mo.

William F. Drannan was born January 30, 1832, on the Atlantic ocean. His parents were French and he was born while they were on the way to America. They settled near Nashville, Tenn. In 1836 both of his parents died of cholera and young Drannan was adopted by a man named Drake, who kept him until he was 15 years of age. He received no education while a boy. Drannan was so abused by an old negro woman that he ran away to St. Louis. He walked the entire journey, and it took him six weeks to reach his destination. While unsuccessfully looking for work he met Kit Carson, who liked him. Carson informally adopted him and kept him until he was 21 years of age. Drannan hunted and trapped with Carson during this time. He accompanied Carson to western Utah when Fremont undertook his second trip. Later Drannan went with Jim Beckwith to California. Beckwith recommended him to Col. Elliott as a scout. He worked with Elliott in Nevada and was so good that he was made chief of scouts, which position he held for two years. The second year he was severely wounded by an Indian. He was wounded a second time the following year while scouting in southern Oregon. For the following few years he was a trapper, trader and guide. At Salt Lake City, he was made chief of scouts under Gen. Connor. In 1865 he piloted a wagon train to Oregon and to Arizona, where he was chief of scouts for two years under Gen. Crook. Afterwards Drannan went to California, where he engaged in ranching for five years, but failed. He then tried raising horses, but the Modoc war broke out and he again became a scout and captured the famous Captain Jack. After this war ceased he went to Arizona and continued to serve as a scout for two years. Drannan undertook ranching again with better success than before, but after three years he went for one season to Alaska, where he hunted seals. Later he became proprietor of a hotel in Seattle, but was burned out in two years, leaving him in reduced circumstances. In 1899 he removed to Moscow, Idaho, where he wrote his autobiography, having been taught to read by a trapper when he was 18 years old.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

I would like to have published a sketch of the life of William Jennings Bryan.—J. B., Harrisville, Pa.

William Jennings Bryan, the American politician, was born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. He graduated from Illinois College in 1881, and from the Union College of Law in 1883. He practiced law at Jacksonville, Ill., from 1883 to 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb. He was elected to congress in 1890 and 1892. From 1894 to 1896 he was editor of the Omaha World-Herald. In 1896 he was nominated by the Democrats for President, but was defeated by William McKinley. During the war with Spain he was colonel of a Nebraska regiment of volunteers but saw no service. In 1900 he was again defeated by McKinley. Soon after this election he established The Commoner, a political weekly. In 1908 he ran for President for the third time against Taft, and was defeated.

U. S. PRESIDENTS

Will you give a list of the Presidents of the United States, the time of their birth, the names of their birthplaces and the lengths of their respective terms?—F. T. S., West Finley, Pa.

1. George Washington (1789-1797). Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1732. Died from a cold which brought on laryngitis at Mt. Vernon, 1799. Buried on his estate at Mt. Vernon, Pa.

2. John Adams (1797-1801). Born at Quincy, Mass, 1735. Died from senile debility at Quincy, Mass., 1826. Buried at Quincy, Mass.

3. Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809). Born at Shadwell, Va., 1743. Died from chronic diarrhoea at Monticello, Va., 1826. Buried on his estate at Monticello, Va.

4. James Madison (1809-1817). Born at Port Conway, Va., 1751. Died of old age at Montpelier, Va., 1836. Buried on his estate at Montpelier.

5. James Monroe (1817-1825). Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1758. Died of general debility at New York City in 1831. Buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va.

6. John Quincy Adams (1825-1829). Born at Quincy, Mass. 1767. Died of paralysis, the fatal attack overtaking him in the house of representatives, 1848. Buried at Quincy, Mass.

7. Andrew Jackson (1829-1837). Born in Union county, North Carolino, 1767. Died of consumption and dropsy on his estate, the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., 1845. Buried on his estate.

8. Martin Van Buren (1837-1841). Born at Kinderhook, N. Y., 1782. Died of catarrh of the throat and lungs at Kinderhook, N. Y., 1862. Buried at Kinderhook, N. Y.

9. William Henry Harrison (March 4-April 4, 1841). Born at Berkeley, Va., 1773. Died of pleurisy induced by a cold taken on the day of his inauguration at Washington, 1841. Buried near North Bend, Ohio.

10. John Tyler (April 4, 1841-1845). Born at Greenway, Va., 1790. Died from a mysterious disorder like a bilious attack, at Richmond, Va., 1862. Buried at Richmond, Va.

11. James K. Polk (1845-1849). Born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., 1795. Died from weakness caused by cholera, in Nashville, Tenn., 1849. Buried on his estate in Nashville, Tenn.

12. Zachary Taylor (March 4, 1849-July 9, 1850). Born in Orange county, Va., 1784. Died from cholera morbus, induced by improper diet, at Washington, D. C., 1850. Buried on his estate near Louisville, Ky.

13. Millard Fillmore (July 10, 1850-1853). Born at Summerville, N. Y., 1800. Died from paralysis at Buffalo, N. Y., 1874. Buried in Forest Hill cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.

14. Franklin Pierce (1853-1857). Born at Hillsborough, N. H., 1804. Died from inflammation of the stomach at Concord, N. H., 1869. Buried at Concord, N. H.

15. James Buchanan (1857-1861). Born near Mercersberg, Penn., 1791. Died of rheumatism and gout near Lancaster, Penn., 1868. Buried near Lancaster, Penn.

16. Abraham Lincoln (1861-April 15, 1865). Born in Larue (then called Hardin) county, Ky., 1809. Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's theatre, Washington, D. C., 1865. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

17. Andrew Johnson (April 15, 1865-1869). Born at Raleigh, N. C., 1808. Died from paralysis at Carter's Station, Tenn., 1875. Buried at Greenville, Tenn.

18. Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877). Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, 1822. Died from cancer of the throat at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., 1885. Buried at Riverside park, New York City.

19. Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881). Born at Delaware, Ohio 1822. Died from paralysis of the heart at Fremont, Ohio, 1893. Buried at Fremont, Ohio.

20. James A. Garfield March 4-Sept. 8, 1881). Born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 1831. Assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau. Died at Elberon, N. J., 1881. Buried at Cleveland, O.

21. Chester A. Arthur (Sept. 13, 1881-1885). Born in Fairfield, Vt., 1830. Died from Bright's disease at New York, 1886. Buried in Rural cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

22, 24. Grover Cleveland (1st term 1885-1889, second term 1893-1897). Born at Caldwell, N. J., 1837. Died of general debility at Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1908. Buried at the same place.

23. Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893). Born at North Bend, Ohio, 1833. Died of pneumonia at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901. Buried at Indianapolis, Ind.

25. William McKinley (1897-1901). Born at Niles, Ohio. 1843. He was assassinated at Buffalo, N. Y., 1901. He was buried at Canton, O.

26. Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909). Born New York City, 1858.

27. William H. Taft (1909). Born Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857.

THE NORWEGIANS

Please tell what you can concerning the ethnology of the Norwegian people.—E. C., Traverse City, Mich.

The Norwegian people are almost entirely of Scandinavian origin. They are about middle height, light haired and blue eyed, sober and thrifty, honest and industrious, and where not devoted to a rural life have a strong passion for the sea, making excellent sailors. The Finns or Lapons, dwelling in Nordland, and more especially in Finmark, bear little resemblance to the Norwegians proper. The Qvaens, though dwelling in the same localities with the Finns, are very easily distinguished from them both by physical features and habits, being generally tall and well-proportioned, and remarkable for their cleanliness.

LEPER COLONIES

Please tell through the Bureau what you can about the leper colony in Hawaii.—A. S., Hazleton, Ia.

There are leprosy hospitals in a few of the largest cities in this country, but the most celebrated leper colony in the world is that on the island of Molokai in Hawaii. This island lies about 25 miles from the island of Oahu, and about 56 miles from Honolulu. It is 40 miles long, 7 miles broad, and has on area of a little more than 200,000 acres. The leper settlement has an area of 8,000 acres. In 1902 it was officially reported that the total number of lepers on the island were 741 males and 450 females. There are hospitals, dispensaries, churches and comfortable cottages for the accommodation of families. These cottages are well ventilated, abundantly supplied with fresh water and kept in good condition. Cottage residents requiring medical treatment are visited in their own homes by the resident physician. Every man, woman and child may draw 21 pounds of fresh beef every week, a liberal supply of taro, flour or bread, rice, tea, sugar, salt, tobacco and matches, and as much good clothing as required. A sum of money is paid those who do not draw the full ration, which enables them to purchase articles not included in the regular supply.

USES OF ELECTRICITY

Please tell in what way was electricity used in machines in its early history.—T. H. H., Williamsport, O.

In 1647 Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a glove of sulphur, and in 1675 Newton, Boyle and others used glass. About the year 1709 Hawksbee improved the machine, and in 1733 Bose introduced a metallic conductor. Winckeler contrived the cushion for the rubber in 1751; Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Haarlem, said to have been the most powerful ever made, in 1785; Doctor H. M. Noad set up at the Panopticon, Leicester Square, London, a very powerful electric machine and Leyden battery in 1855.

CAUSES OF CIVIL WAR

I would like to know the causes of the civil war between the north and south.—G. W., Millwood, W. Va.

The principal cause of the war between the north and south was the continuance of the institution of slavery by the southern states long after it had been abolished by the northern people. The difference in economic conditions in the two sections of the country led to political differences and the southern states came to stand for the principle of state's rights. The presidential election of 1860 hinged greatly upon the slavery and state's rights questions, and when Abraham Lincoln was elected the slave-holding states considered themselves defeated, and South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas formally seceded from the union.

MISCELLANEOUS

H. C. A., Greentown, Ind.—We have no means of giving you biographical sketch of William T. Ellis.

R. W. B., Weston, Ohio.—Vice President Sherman is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

H. C. S., Rogers, Ark.—A member of the United States congress receives an annual salary of $7,500.

H. E. Z., Mount Morris, Ill.—We know nothing of a magnetic cave in California.

G. E., Brandy Camp, Pa.—Write to the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., for what you want.

W. E. P., Lockney, Tex.—There is a law against the mutilation of national currency.

S. S., Germantown, Ohio.—Secretary of State Knox now receives $12,000 annually.

H. B., Fairmont, W. Va.—Write to the general land commissioner at Washington, D. C., for the information you want concerning homsteading.

G. V. M., Sherman City, Mich.—The United States has a small standing army.

Odd Facts About Bread

Baked Loaves Unknown to Peasants of Southern Europe.

BAKED loaves of bread are unknown in many parts of the world, such as south Austria and Italy and throughout the agricultural districts of Roumania. In the villages of the Obersteiermark, not very many miles from Vienna, bread is never seen.

The staple food of the people is stertz, a kind of porridge, made from ground beechnuts, which is taken at breakfast with fresh or curded milk, at dinner with broth or fried lard and with milk again for supper. This stertz also takes the place of bread in Carpathia and many parts of the Tyrol.

In the north of Italy many of the peasants live on polenta, a porridge made of boiled maize. The polenta, however, is not allowed to granulate, like scotch porridge or like a solid pudding. It is eaten cold as often as it is eaten hot, and is in every sense the Italian peasant's daily bread.

The Roumanians are held by many scholars to be descended from a Roman colony, says a writer in the Baker's Weekly; in other words, to be cousins of the Italians; and curiously enough, a variation of the polenta called mamaliga is the national dish of Roumania.

The mamaliga is like the polenta, in that it is made of boiled maize, but it is unlike the latter in one important respect, as the grains are not allowed to settle into a solid mass, but are kept distinct after the fashion of oatmeal porridge.

The possibility of making bread without flour seems as absurd and impracticable to the modern housewife as did Pharoah's proposition to make bricks without straw to the Israelites of old. Yet, according to M. Paul Combes, a French scientist, bread can be made of almost any vegetable substance.

M. Combes describes some forms of bread that are in a measure familiar to most people, but some are rather novelties in the culinary line. Bread made of pure oats with the addition of one-fifth of its weight in wheat has the appearance of good bread, but he says it is gray in color and the odor and taste are not agreeable.

He also tells of bread made of rice, of maize flour and mashed potatoes combined, of rye, beans, lentils, the roots of bryonia; iris, serpentaria, mandragora and hellebore, and the leaves of aconite. All these, however, with few exceptions, afford only imperfect nourishment and are really of use only in case of extreme necessity.

Probably the most nourishing bread not made from wheat or corn is that which constitutes the chief food of the Corsican mountaineers—that is, bread made from chestnuts without the admixture of any other substances—and it has the combined advantages of being healthful, palatable and easily digested; and it will keep pure and fresh for 15 days.

Some historians give the Chinese credit for having first baked leavened bread, but nothing definite about their methods in preparing it has been discovered as yet. Suffice it to say that when the Chinese made their bread of wheat, 3,000 years before the Christian era, they merely soaked the broken wheat in water, the heated it over a fire.

The art of breadmaking was transmitted from ancient Egypt into Greece, and there are no less than 62 different varieties of bread known among the ancient Greeks. They employed in the making of bread a great many kinds of grain besides wheat and barley, such as rye, millet, rice, and a soft sort of grain from Ethiopia called orindion, a purely Egyptian grain. Strange to say, neither German nor English yeast will sufficiently raise Egyptian flour.

Other substances were likewise used either to improve the flavor or for reasons of economy; for instance, lotus roots dried and reduced like wheat to flour and the root of the cornflag, which was boiled to give a sweet taste to the bread, have been mixed with the dough, as potatoes have been in modern times.

In ancient Rome public bakeries were numerous and in Emperor Augustus' time there were over 300 public bake houses in Rome. The great majority of them were conducted by Greeks, who had the prestige of making the best bread. The bakers of Harbin are Greeks, and it is claimed that they make splendid bread from flour made in the great mills at Harbin from Manchurian wheat. Egypt, however, modern as well as ancient, is full of interest to bakers.

The art of baking was devoloped most highly in Egypt when most of the east of the world was uncivilized. Numerous references to it are found in recently discovered inscriptions, and among them has been unearthed a loaf of bread 4,400 years old. This was a most remarkable exhibit at the collection of Egyptian antiquities in London. It was a three cornered loaf of unleavened bread made 2,500 years before Christ. It is made of a coarse kind of grain and in appearance is not unlike a modern oatmeal cake. Despite the centuries that have elapsed since it left the baker's oven it still retains a bread-like smell and looks eatable.

THE HUMOR OF ARTEMUS WARD

Here's an Example of What Our Fathers Laughed At.

A generation ago the real scream in cachinnation was Artemus Ward. Our fathers were wont to read the witticisms of this great humorist and laugh till the tears ran down their cheeks. As an example of how funny Artemus could be when he tried, take this extract from his letter on Jefferson Davis, president of the confederacy, alleged to have been written in Richmond:

"Jeff. Davis is not poplar here. She is regarded as a Southern sympathiser, & yit I'm told he was kind to his parents. She ran away from 'em many years ago and has never bin back. This was showin' 'em a good deal of consideration when we reflect what his conduck has been. Her captur in female apparel confooses me in regard to his sex, & you see I speak of him as a her as frequent as otherwise, & I guess he feels so hisself."

Helping Out the Rainfall.

"The severe drouths of the past two seasons over wide areas in the states east of the Mississippi river have severely curtailed crop production and brought serious losses upon vegetables and fruit growers. There is, therefore, great interest in that region in learning about irrigation and in adapting the methods of applying water which have proved so profitable in the west, to the agricultural conditions in the eastern half of the United States office of experiment stations, of the department of agriculture, in the April Popular Mechanics Magazine.

"In the United States irrigation is extensively used in the humid region in connection with rice growing. This is chiefly done in Louisiana and Texas, but more recently has been extended to the lowlands of Arkansas. * * * The cranberry industry of Massachusetts and New Jersey is wholly dependent on irrigation. The cranberry bogs must be leveled, covered with sand, drained and irrigated in order that we may have cranberry sauce with the Thanksgiving turkey.

"Aside from this, irrigation is at present used only here and there in the humid region, but the practice is steadily spreading. The rainfall of Florida is from 40 to 70 inches, but practically all the water falls between April and October. The growers of early vegetables and citrus fruits in that state have, therefore, in many instances, found irrigation profitable. The celery growers at Sanford, Fla., are successfully practicing a system of subirrigation from drain tiles. * * *

"At Albany, Ga., large crops of alfalfa have been grown with irrigation on wornout cotton lands, and three times as much corn has been produced with irrigation as was grown in adjoining fields without irrigation.

"A large share of the future agricultural prosperity of the United States will depend on the reclamation and thorough utilization of land through drainage and irrigation. Development in both these lines should go hand in hand."

He Saved His Dollar.

Kansas City Journal.

The Rev. Father M. J. O'Reilly, priest of St. Patrick's parish, is somewhat of a wit, and in every place which he has been assigned has been sought after socially for that reason. Before coming to Kansas City he was in charge of a church in Joplin, where it was a common saying that nobody ever put him at a loss for an answer. Father O'Reilly had a good many friends among the men about town, and many of the non-Catholics out of friendship for the priest contributed to the building of his church. One time when the Elks were giving their annual fair a mock court was one of the features. The police patrol wagon was kept busy "raiding" the homes of prominent citizens who were haled before the court and "fined" whatever sum they happened to have in their pockets.

"Here is where we get at least $1 back," said the "judge." "We've all dug up for Father O'Reilly's church. Send the wagon around to his house and bring him in. If he can find an answer that's worth it I'll remit his fine. If he an't he's got to pay it."

Father O'Reilly's parish house was duly "raided" and the priest brought into "court."

"What have you to say as to why this court, whom you have in common with other citizens of Joplin inveigled ino helping you build your church, should not fine you $1? Slence! Don't say a word—pay the clery a dollar. Call the next case," rattled the "court" without giving the priest an opportunity for reply. With a broad grin the priest fished in his pockets and handed the clerk a silver dollar.

"'Tis cheap enough," he said. "It's worth more tnan that to get a look at the court."

"Give him his dollar back!" shouted the jury, and the "court" so ordered.

The efforts to prevent the extermination of the beaver in the Adirondacks have been so successful that there are now more than 20 large beaver colonies on the Raquette river alone, and there is fear of serious damage to poplar timber through the activities of the busy little felolws.

The Sphinx.

"The Father of Terror," is the name the Arabs have given to the Sphinx. It stands today even as it has done for thousands of years, though the exact date or century of its construction none can say. It is not only the oldest monument in the world, but the largest as well. It is carved wholly from a mass of solid, natural rock, with the exception of the forepaws, which are built up with blocks of stone. It measures more than one hundred feet in length and is impressive and awe-inspiring because of its stupendous size.

A Prohibited Fruit.

London Chroncle.

Oranges were for some years a prohibited fruit in Holland. When the Batavian republic was established the badge and color of the Stadholder's family became so hateful to the popular party that not satisfied with expelling their prince, they passed a law forbidding the sale of oranges and carrots and ording all persons who grew lilies or marigolds in their gardens to pluck up the plants and destroy them. This prohibition remained in force until 1806, when Napoleon made his brother Louis king of Holland.

Ear-Phones for Deaf.

Popular Mechanics.

A device, designed to improve the hearing of the deaf, recently shown before the French Academy of Sciences, is of particular interest because of its diminutive size. It comprises a microphone transmitter and receiver joined by a tube, and is so small that the whole can be easily introduced into the auditory canal of the ear and be worn there without discomfort. Two sets re provided, one for each ear, and the necessary electric current is supplied by a dry cell, which may be carried in a vest pocket.

Color of Ocean.

Poets sing of the deep blue sea, but it is not always blue. Million upon millions of microscopic algae or seaweeds and subaquatic plants give the Red Sea its peculiar tint, and the Yellow sea of China is said to be colored by the floods of the great rivers which wash down vast quantities of mud. Generally speaking, the ocean is blue in ratio to its saltiness.

A Costly Newspaper.

The "animated newspaper" issued by a French firm for display in moving-picture establishments, is said to be the most costly newspaper issued from the standpoint of the subscriber, as one of these reels costs many dollars. These films are very popular with a certain class of patrons of the "movies." They are edited in much the same manner as the typical newspaper. A corps of operators is kept ready and the editor is in constant touch with many sources of news. As soon as a promising tip reaches him, the editor sends one, two or as many men as he thinks necessary for the purpose. Frequently the three films are patched together to make one complete reel. Correspondents are maintained at different points, and these are assigned by telegraph to certain points where their services may be needed. Mine explosions and railroad accidents are regarded as particularly attractive features, and men are sent at once to these whenever they are reasonably accessible. Pictures of the debris and the work of removal are always objects of interest to patrons of the "movies."

Rubber From Turpentine.

New York Sun.

The invention of a new kind of synthetic rubber is announced from Christiana, Norway. A German physician, Dr. Kurt Gross, has produced from turpentine after 18 months experimenting a new rubberlike substance which he declares is a perfect substitute and costs only one-quarter as much as the natural article.

It is an odorless compound and its color is yellowish white. Heated to between 80 and 100 degrees, the substance becomes transparent; it assumes a light brown hue and gives off a slight smell of turpentine.

The inventor has already manufactured several articles with the new artificial rubber to demonstrate its virtues, notably a set of accumulators which are five times lighter than the usual type made of lead.

A White Farm.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Eugene Jacquemin has acquired his heart's desire, a farm on which are pure white animals and fowls, all housed in spotless shelters and permitted to roam within bounds of snowy fences. The "white farm" is unique because it contains many specimens of albino wild animals and birds.

White horses do all the farm work, and are the drivers and saddle animals. White cows furnish butter and milk. There are white hogs, sheep and goats. The pigeons, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls are all white. The guinea fowls were imported from Africa. A novelty is a pair of peacocks pure white. About the yard three Spitz dogs play and white Persian cats lounge on the porches. In the orchard the eccentric farmer has an albina elk, three white deer, a mountain sheep and a polar bear cub. There are in aviaries a pure white magpie, white blackbirds, pheasants, wild swan, cranes and storks.

Substitute for Coal.

London News.

I have today discovered a substitute for the unobtainable coal. It should be a boon to the worried housewife, and particularly to the poor in a situation like the present. A chunk of salt saturated in paraffin, if it does not give a cheerful blaze will at any rate produce a flame of considerable heat.

For a halfpenny one can buy a piece of salt the size of a brick, and the oil is 1 1-4d a pint to all comers. The mineral is relatively inexhaustible. It absorbs the paraffin rapidly, and is then placed in the grate and a match applied. Half a salt brick saturated with about a gill of oil will give a good blaze for half an hour or more. The plan is useful whenever a hasty fire is needed, but it should not be tried with a copper kettle, for paraffin makes a lot of soot.

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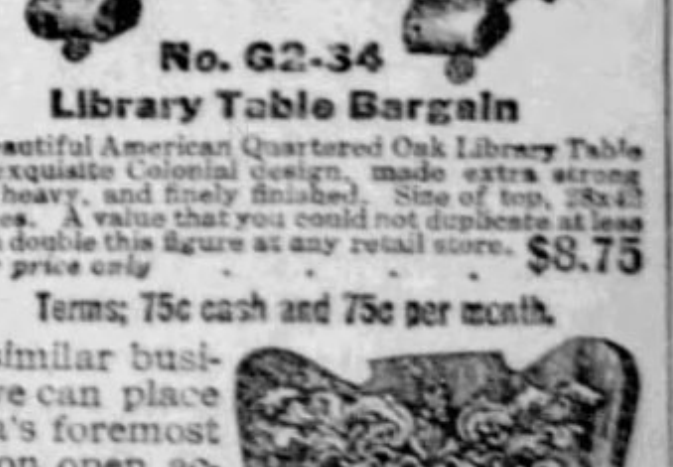
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The Busy Season

This is the busy season of the year for Blade readers. The men are engaged in plowing and sowing while the women are in the throes of housecleaning. Mr. Reader, in the hustle and bustle of the times do not forget to give some of your attention to The Blade advertisements. A short period given over to reading them each day will more than recompense you.

Experience is one teacher with whom not many of us fall in love.

Anyway there's no high cost of political advice to complain about.

The killing of aviators has come to be accepted as a matter of course.

There isn't anything much sweeter than Spring when she is at her best.

In the meantime, Mr. Lorimer collects his pay envelope with serene regularity.

It has not occurred to Mr. Taft to attempt arranging an arbitration treaty with T. R.

Mr. Bryan acts as if he might be persuaded to sacrifice himself for the fourth time.

Some of the most interesting things ever written are what the astronomers do not know.

There is nothing left of the Astor case now except an obstetrical discussion in detail.

We note that a red callous on the elbow will be in fashion this season as it was last.

After all, it would be next to impossible to act upon all the good advice we receive.

From what we hear of Wall street practices, New York has need for every one of it 11,463 lawyers.

Nothing like a proposed change in the order of things to make a rich man think the heavens are falling.

Who knows but that equal suffrage will cause many a woman to quit talking about aches and pains?

Burning the papers has taken the place of cultivating a defective memory in the offices of the trust magnates.

It is with unfeigned regret that trust promoters see all that water in the lower Mississippi going to waste.

If sunshine could be put up in bottles and patented a lot of people who don't appreciate it now would buy it.

Mr. Edison thinks the whirr of the moving-picture film more pleasant than the squeaking of the slate pencil.

The class in arithmetic at Baltimore will add up Clark, Wilson, Harmon and Underwood and get the answer—Bryan.

Convention delegates are beginning to feel that they are of considerable importance in the matter of saving the country.

It's our unsophisticated notion that there would be fewer divorces if men were in position at all times to prove an alibi.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor will lose $5,000,000 if she marries again. But what's $5,000,000 to a woman who wants to get married?

"Uncle Joe" Cannon complains that he can't invoke the rules of the house to stop the alarming accumulation of birthdays.

Women have more privileges than men. Among other things they can make themselves over to suit almost any style.

The idea of race suicide has not yet penetrated the southern feud country. The people there have another method for reaching the same end.

One California woman fasted fifty-six days to reduce her weight. The pallbearers had no trouble carrying her to her final resting place.

School teachers never tell small boys that they may be vice president some day. That may be the reason that so few men aspire to that office.

Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil holdings amount to $220,000,000. Some of it he accumulated by having the driver shut off the engine while going down hill.

"A Michigan woman has surprised her husband with quadruplets, two boys and two girls," says the Boston Globe. But wasn't she somewhat surprised herself?

"We must guard against cranks, freaks and impossibilities," says Congressman Berger, Socialist. Meaning, of course, that some one in the party has been finding fault with Berger.

CURSING THE PRIMARIES.

Unhappy as the reactionary newspapers are over the progress of the convention campaign, they save their fiercest curses for the primary law. After Illinois they were irritable. With Pennsylvania they were passionately angry. By the time Massachusetts had swamped Murray Crane, who under the old political boss system could have given the entire state delegation to Taft, the reactionary editors were fuming and sputtering and shooting out their stings like so many wounded yellowhammers.

Where primary laws are defective, are complicated and confusing, the blame is easily to be traced. The old political boss has not lost his influence wholly. He has been able to stick monkey wrenches into the election machinery, trusting that in the dust and circumlocutions he can retain or regain his power through the mistakes of the voters, whichever the case may be. They do not want things simple. They do not want direct expressions of the people. By localizing state and national campaigns they muss up the issues.

Yet see how the bosses have failed in spite of primary laws that were packed with snarls and tangles and pigs-in-the-clover puzzles for their advantage. The people did understand the direct isues and voted that way. They were not caught in the wire entanglements. So Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maine, Maryland, Texas, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Washington have made their way through the labyrinth.

The reactionary editors foam at the mouth. Fits succeed convulsions and hysteria gives way to ravings. By the time Ohio has made known its preference, there will be hard work for the specialists in apoplexy.

LOST, BUT DON'T KNOW IT.

Ireland is to have home rule. The building material for the new government is on the ground. The workmen are waiting only for the whistle which is to be pulled by the powers that be in British Parliament.

But you might not think that this were true if you judged by the cable dispatches. The opposition to home rule is never lessened for a moment. Orators spout their denunciation of the home rule "conspirators." There is talk about the arming of the men of Ulster, who are said to be passionately opposed to governing themselves. Veritas and One Who Knows write to the press, showing the absurdity, the crime, the utter fiendishness of the home rule bill. In this matter, the slogan is "never say die." The order is to fight the thing until it is an established fact—and then, if one is still breathing, turn to some other proposed reform to throw fits over.

The habit of struggling with the inevitable is at once the most admirable and the most irritating quality of the British people. It keeps them firing guns, jabbing bayonets and slashing sabres so long after they are whipped that the enemy is convinced that it is he himself who has suffered defeat. It keeps them, also, holding post mortems on settled questions until they've not an ounce of energy left to deal with things that are truly burning issues.

ROOSEVELT AND THE TARIFF.

"Why," asks a critic, "did not Mr. Roosevelt bring about a revision of the tariff?"

Mr. Roosevelt caused the passage of the Dolliver-Hepburn bill, the national irrigation act, the employers' liability act, the safety appliance act, the regulation of railwaymen's hours of labor, the pure food and drug law, a federal meat inspection law, began the digging of the Panama canal, forced the reorganization of the consular service, worked for the conviction of postoffice grafters and public land thieves, the investigation of sugar frauds, the prohibition of corporation contributions to campaign funds, the end of the Russian-Japanese war, the reduction of the interest bearing debt by $90,000,000, the inauguration of a movement for the conservation of resources and a higher moral standard in private and public business—performed all these duties in spite of a congress that hated him and opposed him at every step because he stood for progressive legislation and against government through corporation, get-rich-quick and private interest dictation.

When Mr. Taft came into office the worst of the reactionaries had been cowed. The big work of preparation for the tariff had been done. The decks had been cleared. If the tariff revision proved a farce, it was not because Mr. Roosevelt had not done his best to make it proper and fair revision, but because his successor had failed to follow the path plainly marked out for him.

DEATH OUT OF THE SKY.

Discussions of the use of the aeroplanes and the airship in warfare have lacked convincing quality because there was nothing in human experience to support arguments either one way or the other. One man's theory was just as good as another's.

It has remained for the obscure and unsensational war in Tripoli supply the facts. The Italians began to use aeroplanes for the purpose merely to frighten the Turks and Arabs. They found very soon that bombs could be dropped with precision and terrible effect. Then they increased the aerial corps and since the first experiments have scored one success after another. Special booms have been terrible effect. Then they increased devised. The weight-carrying powers of the flying machines has increased. Today, the aeroplane scouts move constantly by day before the advancing infantry and artillery. By night, the dirigible balloons float over the country and drop shells wherever the camp fires betray the presence of the enemy.

Aerial navigation is to have a double terror in time of war. It will prevent the secret movement of troops, keep opponents informed as to the strength of armies and provide accurate information for the guidance of artillerymen. And it will keep soldiers ever dreading death descending from the clouds.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION

There is a tribe in northern Luzon of the Philippines whose fashion problems have been extremely simple. They dealt merely with the different ways of wearing rings in the nose.

It is different since the American occupation, since the prospector went into the jungle looking for gold and the schoolma'am went seeking whomever she could torture with the spelling book. This native tribe that was dressed up whether in bed or out, whether just born into the world or dished up on the enemy's dining table, has been introduced to the fashion periodicals. After centuries of comfortable, easy living, with no labor more fatiguing than hunting human skulls with which to decorate the front porches, these children of nature are planting fruit, felling timber and making roads with no other aim than to satisfy a passion for clothes. They are stricken with an epidemic of modesty. They have learned the shame of nakedness. They clamor for corsets. They sweat for shoes. They pant for pants.

What a wonderful and beautiful thing is civilization! It has given man the impulse to work, the desire for property, the liking for steam heat, the slums, the comic supplement, the bill collector and the Atlantic liner without lifeboats. Feel happy, then, that it is penetrating the wilds of Luzon and instructing simple people in the rules that govern the tying of the cravat, the wearing of the hobble skirt and the bleaching of the hair. In time we may congratulate them upon acquiring the art of dancing the gabby glide and the jelly wobble.

THE COWARDICE OF MONEY.

Nine out of ten Americans who have acquired their fortunes through their own efforts have made their way by the exercise of boldness more than by the strength of their wills. They have tried. They have dared. They have taken chances. Knocked down, they have climbed again to their feet and gone through the self-same process of playing their wits with fate. No story of American life is more romantic, more inspiriting than that which has to do with the rise out of lowly origins of some our commercial and industrial leaders.

But there is a pitiful side to the picture. Once these men have acquired power and fortune they begin to tremble. Their courages oozes out of their shoes. They fear change as they once welcomed it. They put their energies into upholding the order of the times as in their bold youth they gave their whole soul to the joyous business of assaulting the order established by their predecessors. They have ceased to march and now entrench their camps.

In the present political campaign, the rich men of America are not studying, not thinking of the merits of the issues raised. They are thinking of their treasure chests. They are thinking of their position in the world. And since it is now become their habit to quake at every passing breeze of change, they grab up their money bags and pack like so many rabbits in a drive about the banner of the man who stands for an unchanging world. Money does make cowards of them all.

LAKE LEVEL QUESTION AGAIN.

The president of the boomers' association which is working for the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways scheme, made the following statement on Tuesday:

> The contention of Canadian and American shippers that their interests are suffering because of the water taken for the Chicago canal is without foundation. As a catter of face there is more water in the great lakes now than before the canal was built. It has been taken for granted in the past that the water taken from the lakes must of necessity lower the level, but such is not the case. In such large bodies of water, the rise and fall of the level is caused by numerous obscure reasons.

The city of Chicago was authorized to divert 4,167 feet of water per second from Lake Michigan for the purpose of driving its sewage into the Mississippi drainage. Government engineers found that the city was, instead, taking 7,000 feet. And it has now asked for 10,000 feet.

Careful study of the levels of the lakes, not by waterway boomers, but by impartial engineers, show that since the drainage canal was opened, Lake Michigan and Lake Huron are 3.07 inches lower and Lake Erie, 2.6 inches lower. A diversion of 10,000 feet per second, equal to the mean quantity passing over the American Falls at Niagara, would cause Lake Michigan and Lake Huron to fall 7.4 inches and Lake Erie, 6.1 inches.

Three times as much water and more would be necessary to make the lakes-to-gulf canal a practical waterway. This would lower the Erie harbors more than a foot and a half. It would render the Detroit river channel virtually unnavigable to the biggest of the freighters now plying. It would compel the recharting of every port, the marking of new shoals, the building of new lighthouses.

The lakes-to-the-gulf project is still only a project. Its abandonment would cost nothing except, perhaps, the salary of a boomer or two and the fees of a few lobbyists. But the development of the project would cost millions of dollars—to the government, to the lake ports, to every shipping interest.

WHAT A FISH IS FOR.

The law specifies the date at which fishing is proper and legal. It does not fix the confines between which it is constitutional to lie about the size, shape, weight and succulency of the fish you have caught or of that you have just failed to catch, whichever your experience may have been. The law does not do this because our legislators realize that there is a limit to their powers. There are things they cannot regulate, however much they may recognize the need or desirability of so doing. So it is that the fish lie is perennial. It has no closed seasons. It blooms all the year around, sometimes more wonderfully and richly around the winter fire than it does when fishing is good.

A fish is an interesting member of natural history. In its element it is beautiful. Out of its element, it is good to eat—generally. But these characteristics, or qualities, or features, are only of minor importance. The principal point about a fish is that it was made to be lied about.

THE NAVIGATOR.

For a truly marvelous exhibition of the higher political seamanship eyes must be turned toward the thrice-passed master, William Jennings Bryan. Watch him navigate amid the shoals. He comes through with every stick standing. Behold him dare the rocks. He steers the wheel so skilfully and delicately that he all but touches them, and yet escapes without a scratch on his paint.

Mr. Bryan wastes no time bothering about the feelings of Governor Harmon. If he is caught doing so, he loses favor with the progressive faction. Besides, Harmon is the weakest candidate. Mr. Bryan reads Representative Underwood out of the party. Underwood also is weak and bears the same corporation taint as that which scents the person of Governor Harmon.

But toward the two real racers, Wilson and Clarks, Mr. Bryan adopts another attitude. He finds them both acceptable. He holds out a friendly hand to each in turn. He balances his favors adroitly and so—when the convention meets at Baltimore—the following of neither will have reason to quarrel with him.

When the compromise candidate is chosen, to whom will the convention turn except to the wise old captain, indifferent to the holders of a handful of votes, suave and sympathetic toward those who have them in blocks?

WHEAT PRICES.

Market reports of winter killing are usually accepted as an annual fiction, something that must be endured like epidemics of whooping cough or Japanese war scares, but not to be taken seriously. They come with the season.

This year, however, the shout of "wolf" was no piece of foolery. Wheat has been winter killed. The ice-covering was the worst in forty years, and it brought about a tremendous amount of damage. The crop east of the Mississippi will be only a fraction of the average returns. Yet when the government crop report was issued this week, the traders found that they had estimated the damage beyond the reality. It was bad, but not as bad as they had been inclined to believe.

There are other bullish factors in the market, besides the state of the eastern wheat fields. The farm reserves are several million bushels below the reserves of the last two years. The stocks of European grains are in like shape. The exportable surplus of Argentina still remains problematical, the experts this year being several million bushels below those up to this date last year.

In spite of the soft pedal of the government report, there is little prospect of wheat selling more than a few cents below the season's record prices.

RHODES.

The island of Rhodes is only a spot upon the map. It boasts no trade worth mentioning. It has no resources that would attract even a fourth-rate exploiter. Yet every inch of Rhodes, surface and subsoil, sandy beach and foreland, is steeped in romance and history.

From Rhodes the Phoenicians distributed their goods, sent out their expeditions and established their commercial relationships, which were half legitimate trade, half piracy. The island had three cities of such importance as to be enrolled in the lelague which fought the Persian wars. In the fifth century, before Christ, Rhodes revolted from the rules of Athens. Sparta held it awhile. Then Athens again. In 340 B. C. the Persians took it, surrendering in a few years to Alexander the Great. After Alexander, the island expelled the Macedonians and came into its greatest prosperity. Rome had its support. It served Pompey's purpose and then was looted by Cassius. The Saracens descended upon it from time to time. The crusaders made it a depot of supply. Italy held it in a sort of control in the thirteenth century. After the Turks had lost 90,000 men of an army of 200,000, they mastered the islanders.

Now for a second time, Rhodes is Italian territory. After stagnation under Turkish tyranny and Moslem suppression, centuries endured, the banners of a Christian nation wave above its housetops. Already plans are made for restoring the ancient prestige in commerce.

THE DANDELION.

To reply to those who aver that the world neither betters, nor changes, it should be sufficient to point to the dandelion. Time was when the blooming of this little botanical flame was coincident with the issue of language quite as brightly colored. The thing was hated, despised and it spoiled the Saturday holiday of every boy whose parents gave any thought whatever to the state of their lawns.

Today, the dandelion is given a show. Its warm spring prophecy is welcomed. No longer do you behold angry householders kicking viciously at the golden rosettes beside the front walk. There is an appreciation of the dandelion's taste in grouping, its skill in breaking the monotony of green, its true decorativeness.

There is still no inclination to harbor and encourage the plant at seeding time, when it feathers forth on a pipestem and sends out carriers loaded each with an energetic colonist. But a change of heart may come toward this phase of the dandelion's life also. It, too, may overcome prejudice. For the sense of beauty is growing quite as vigorously as the dandelion itself grows.

THE LOST SAILOR.

From information brought out by the congressional investigators it appears that the great Atlantic liners carry only a handful of real sailors. Most of those who go by that name are deck scrubbers, painters, brass polishers asd watchmen. Of the crew of one vessel, 393 belonged to the engine room and stoke-hole force, 476 were stewards and 100 were classified as sailors. But of the 100 sailors, there were not more than 20 besides the officers who could perform true sailormen's duties.

The old-time sailor, rough as he was, was a highly trained craftsman. He not only knew every line aboard ship, but also how to handle it, repair it and suit it to the needs of emergencies. He had a working acquaintance with the stars. He understood currents and winds. The sea was a mighty book which he studied constantly. The death-knell of the real sailor was sounded when the first engine was fitted into a ship's hold. Skilled labor gave way to unskilled labor. Today, of all the thousands who call themselves sailors, not one in a hundred could stand an examination in seamanship that asked more than the "boxing" of the compass.

When the Titanic's boats came to the side of the Carpathia, the oars were, in some cases, pulled by passengers, a number of them women. They knew more about the business than did the Titanic's "sailors."

KNOW HIM BY HIS FRIENDS.

James Tawney was refused a second term in the house of representatives because of his relationship with the Cannon machine. He is now working for President Taft.

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, is the leader in the fight against the doctrines of conservation. Though an enemy of Roosevelt in Roosevelt's administration, he is now shouting for Taft.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was one of the politicians who sought to nominate a reactionary in place of Taft who, in 1908, was ranked as progressive. He has come to approve so heartily of Taft that he risked all his power and influence in his state's primaries to gain endorsement for the President.

Richard Achilles Ballinger, who threw the department of the interior back a score of years, is Taft's chief lieutenant in the state of Washington.

William Lorimer's notorious machine in Illinois represents Taft in that state.

Senator Heyburn, friend to Lorimer, will deliver Idaho to Taft if he can.

Guggenheim speaks for Taft in Colorado.

Smoot, of the Mormon Church, is one of the more active Taft campaigners.

Senator Murray Crane, whose course Massachusetts has just refused to endorse, is Taft's "fixer."

When Mr. Taft was elected, all these forces of reaction were against him. Has the President, by some great miracle, converted them. Or have they succeeded in winning him over to their side?

A SIDE SHOW.

When we parted from England, one of the first duties which occurred to our great grandfathers was to destroy the portraits and pull down the statues of King George. The French revolutionists, wishing to wipe out the records of a hateful past, went so far as to reform the calendar and announce that time was to begin with the date of the downfall of the monarchy.

Prompted by the same fierce anger against the marks and emblems of tyranny, the victors in China have melted down the chains which weighted the political prisoners when on their way to execution. They are tearing down the walls which had been manned for centuries by an overbearing military. Most pleasurable labor of all, though, is that of chopping off the queues of those who will not voluntarily part with this symbol of servitude. The process lacks delicacy and thoughtfulness, but it is effective. Lest the queue sprout again, the scalp is taken away with it.

There are picturesque side-shows to every revolution. The one that China produces comes nearer than any other to live up to the hair-raising promises of the ballyhoo.

When it comes to a matter of experience Mr. Bryan would like to know who knows anything more about running than he does.

It is said that the houn' dawg song originated twelve hundred years ago, long before Champ Clark was discovered.

As a friend of ours says, why should the Titanic disaster be made worse by Alfred Austin writing a poem about it?

The best politics is the kind that keeps everybody guessing.

Sunday School

A NEW BRAND OF RELIGION

International Sunday School Lesson for May 19 Is, "The Old Law and the New Life." Matt. 5:17-26.

By William T. Ellis.

The present clamor and groanings and upheaval of society were aptly described the other day as only "growing pains." Deeply understood, all this clamor means that society is learning the lesson of religion set forth by Christ. Each new generation must be taught for itself the truth that Christianity outruns all forms and must be adapted to each new generation. Religion is no less religion in our time because it does not express itself in the speech and forms of a century ago. The persistence of these forms which were approved and proper in their time would mark a failure of religion today.

"Except your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees"—that is the startling word of the Teacher. The scribes and pharisees had been good in their day, but their goodness had degenerated into petrified formalism. That principle runs forever. In vain do short-sighted adherents of the good old days endeavor to impose upon the living present the forms of the dead past. The Christian life is like the manna of the wilderness, new every day. There is a sense in which there must be a fresh brand of religion for every generation. That is to say, the eternal truth will be manifested in contemporary forms and be none the less the eternal truth for that.

This is the way in which Jesus came to fulfill the law—to fill it full, to make it run over.

The Bucket of Stale Water.

A homely story illustrates the nature of an ever present living experience of faith. At a revival meeting an enthusiastic man said, "Twenty years ago I let my bucket down into the well of salvation and brought it up half full. Now I have let it down again and it is brimming over—Hallelujah!"

A staid deacon did not approve of this enthusiasm and implied reflection upon the old, so he arose and said grimly, "Twenty years ago I let my bucket down into the well of salvation and brought it up nearly full and it ain't ever been down since but always just so." A waggishly inclined attendant at the meeting arose and said, "I want to say that if this good brother's bucket has been 'just so' for 20 years it's probably got wiggle tails in it now."

The homely anecdote is fraught with a great truth. The Christian life must be eternally renewed. It cannot survive on past experiences. The reason reforms have been necessary in the religious history of the race from time to time has been that Christians have failed to realize that the old law and the old life were to be freshly fulfilled from day to day.

When Religion Sets.

Clay and wax and other plastic substances "set" if left alone. Merely to assume some past experience or convictim will eternally suffice is to ignore this cardinal teaching of Jesus that His friends must possess an eternally contemporaneous spiritual life. The possession of a vital religion yesterday obligates us to the possession of a more vital religion today. "More and more" is the rule of the Christian life. Startling stories have come out of the Men and Religion Movement to illustrate this truth. Churches and individuals whose life had become formal and perfunctory were aroused to a realization of the vitality and even sinfulness of this sort of religion. Office-holding Christians are found in many cases to have divorced religion from business so far that they were actually party to the gravest evils such as holding stock in criminal corporations, renting property for saloons and other evil purposes, grossly underpaying their employes, and otherwise violating the clearest code of righteousness.

Proper Religious "Extremes."

A nice, conventional, respectable and inoucous brand of religion is a constant tendency of good people. Somehow, though, when we get to reading such words as these of Jesus we realize that this is not the sort of "good form" that the gospel is after. It goes beyond all outward appearance. As Browning says:

> "Religion's all or nothing; it's no mere smile
> O'contentment sigh of aspiration, sir
> No quality of the finlier tempered clay
> Like its whiteness or its likeness, rather stuff
> O' the very stuff, life of life, and self of self."

If a man's business is not penetrated by his religion, neither his business nor his religion can pass unchallenged the judgment of holy writ. As Dr. J. A. Francis of Boston said in a recent speech after telling the story of a man who made profits of a hundred thousand dollars a year while his employes received wages averaging from four to eleven dollars a week, "If a man is drawing great dividends from his business while his workmen are not receiving a living wage, that man must make answer to the judgment bar of a just God." In these times of clean consciences, men cannot take refuge for such dealing behind legal rights. The penetrating law of Christ reaches them.

A Unique Test.

The very genius of Christianity is in the statement of its Founder—"The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." Other faiths are satisfied with formalism. Jesus demands obedience that runs beyond all legalism.

A unique distinction of Christianity is that it denies a man the luxury counted a great privilege by most members of the human race of nursing a grudge against another man. The Christian is bound to forgive by this law of the mount. A man whose heart is full of hate is in the same class with the man who raises his hand to strike a murderous blow. The common boast, "I never forget a kindness and I never forget a wrong" shrivels into its true proportions in the clear sunlight of the teaching of Jesus.

Of course the paradox of church quarrels rises at once to mind when we face the law of the Master upon this theme. The obvious truth is that where real religion exists there can be no personal quarrels among the disciples of Christ. All who bear His name must permit themselves to be judged by this unique standard of forgiveness.

The Enlarged Faith.

This teaching takes for the perpetual breaking of the shackles of petty restrictions. The gospel is not a hard and fast set of regulations imposed upon mankind; it is a new life which is forever making new and better the old. The unfailing test of the principles of Jesus is that life is a continual transformation for them. "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature."

This is the creed of joy. Cried William Arnot, "A little religion is a painful thing, but more religion takes the pain away." He who accepts the perpetually expanding faith laid down by Jesus will agree with George Macdonald, "There is no heaven with a little of hell in it—no plan to retain this or that of the devil in our hearts or our pockets. Out Satan must go, every hair and feather!"

Pronunciation of Admundsen.

Springfield Republican.

Although Amundsen has been a famous man ever since he discovered the northwest passage, his name is still pronounced wrong as often as right. The corect pronunciation is with a strong stress on the first syllable, which is made rather long—"Ah'-moond-sen." The "oo" is not quite so close and positive as in moon, and the "e" is somewhat slighted. The last two syllables, being cluttered up with consonants, take each about the same time as the long "ah," so that the rhythm is much like that of "Edmonton," or "ecellent" emphatically spoken. It is a resonant, spirited name, worthy of a modern viking.

Washing by Seesaw.

Scientific American.

Mrs. Sarah Sewell, an Ohio woman, invented a device which cannot be called impractical, even if at first blush it does not seem destined to produce an undue amount of cleanliness. Observing her small children at play on a seesaw, the while she worked hard revolving the mechanism of a washing machine, she conceived the idea of making the seesaw do the work, giving her time to enjoy life. And the United States of America set its solemn seal of approval on this idea, giving her a patent for a combined seesaw and washing machine, the illustration of which shows the beauty of possessing at once several children and an inventive brain by which they may be made to wash their own clothes, and at the same time have a good time.

Successful Princes Must All Lie

Machiavellis "The Prince."

NOW, those animals whose forms the prince should know how to assume are the fox and the lion. The first can but feebly defend himself against the wolf and the other readily falls into snares that are laid before him. From the first a prince will learn to be dexterous and avoid the snares; and from the other to be strong and keep the wolves in awe. Those who despise the part of the fox understand but little of their trade. In other words, a prudent prince cannot nor ought to keep his word, except when he can do it without injury to himself, or when the circumstances under which he contracted the engagement still exist.

I should be cautious of inculcating such a principle if all men were good; but as they are all wicked, and ever ready to break their words, a prince should not pique himself in keeping his more scrupulously—and it is always easy to justify this want of faith. I could give numerous proofs of it and show how many engagements and treaties have been broken by the infidelity of princes; the most fortunate of whom has always been he who best understood how to assume the character of a fox. The object is to act his part well and to know how in due time to feign and dissemble. And men are so simple and so weak that he who wishes to deceive easily finds dupes.

A Parisian Beauty.

"Great care is taken that the Persian girl shall conform to the recognized standard of beauty, which requires her to have a cypress waist, a full moon face, gazelle eyes and eyebrows that meet," says a traveler. "Her eyes, brows and hair must be black as night, her lips, cheeks and gums as red as blood, her skin and teeth as white as almonds, and her back, limbs and fingers long. If these conditions are naturally absent, they are supplied, as far as possible, by art, Persian women are always painted, their eyes darkened with khol and their fingers stained with henna."

Origin of Tennis.

Tennis was played first in England about 1550. It was adapted from the French handball or palm play and was played in covered courts. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. were fond of this game. James I. recommended tennis to the crown prince as a good amusement. Charles II. was an accomplished player and was the first to dress in a special costume while playing tennis.

First Aid Tips for Shippers to Malta

AN AMERICAN consul stationed in Malta suggests that any one shipping fragile goods to that country, place on the package the following notice:

Hgieg. Immanigglaua bil grazia.

This is by way of warning to the Maltese who, as baggage smashers or freight handlers, may come officially into contact with the ware which the shipper wishes to be kept intact. It is not cat talk. It is sure-enough human language. Done into English the meaning of the phrase is the old familiar.

Glass. Handle with care.

The consul explains that breakable shipments frequently do not fare well in Malta, as they are usually marked with the usual warning only in English. The men who handle the goods from the lighters do not always read English. They prefer to have it expressed in their own simple, language.

As Maltese is a distinct tongue, spoken by few outside of the islands, the consul kindly imparts, for the benefit of American shippers, a few other handy phrases. Here they are:

Kedua addeiak. Thalluiex az-zak—Stand edgewise. Do not allow to lie on flat side.

Din innahha fuk.—This side up.

Zomma finniexef.—Keep Dry.

From which it would appear that the less one has to say, the more it takes to say it in Maltese.

Varieties

Texas and Oregon have had big ch welfare expositions.

The sun's light exerts a pressure the earth of 70,000 tons.

The most primitive wheel was roller made from a tree trunk.

The British postoffice controls miles of telephone wires.

There are 2,000 electric motors op ating in the Hotel Astor, in New Y

English Nonconformists are c brating their 250th anniversary year.

California mother voters ha stepped to the front in child welf work.

In 1550 there were three pub coaches in operation in the city Paris.

Italy consumes less tobacco p capita than any other country in world.

The streams draining into the G Lakes represent 14,000,000 horsepow

English people consume on the erage 85 pounds of sugar per ann

A tank to contain the Atla Ocean would have each of its side miles long.

Rye bread in the oven require higher temperature and longer bak than wheat.

Most birds make their long fli during the night and feed and r during the day.

The hansom cab was invented John Hansom, who took out pate for the vehicle in 1834.

Greater London includes all parishes within 11 miles of Char Cross, with 7,252,963 people.

A child's rocking horse moved by electric motor has been patented by New York man.

The present population of Paris 847,229, shows a surplus of women the men of 172,987.

In Stockfield, a suburb of Strasbu gas lighting of dwellings is prohibit and electric lighting compulsory.

A sun shade that can be adjusted any angle on its handle is an Engl invention desiged for automobili

Siberia, with an area of 4,8 square miles, has a population of 220,100, or under two persons to square mile.

Grand opera in Yiddish in the E End of London is an operatic exp ment of some novelty in the Brit capital.

Despite the fact that the last y has been a rather dull one, the el trical industry made a 15 per cent crease.

Wireless telegraphs for fisheries planned in Sweden, so that the fish man may telegraph the amount the catch.

Roller skates propelled by two-c inder motors of ¼-horse power are French inention, the fuel tank be worn on a belt.

A Massachusetts woman has pate ed a wire gauze cover for bird ca to protect their occupants from and insects.

European margarine factories, ing cocoanut oil as a base, produ 16,000,000 pounds of this butter su stitute a week.

Ecuador has begun paying off accumulation of debt. At the openi of March it began by transmitti $90,000 to Europe.

An electrically heated tray for ke ing food warm while it is being serv is one of the newest ideas in the of electric heaters.

A refrigerator to keep the conte in good condition features a new c in the slot sandwich vending machi for public places.

The earliest and simplest conce tion of transportation is a man astr a log propelling it through the wa with his hands and feet.

Although rubber has been in since 1745, it was not until years later that it was applied to six years has been the investment

A piece of land owned by the of New York was recently found have increased in value more th 9500 per cent in 60 years.

In the United States it is said th there are water powers available r resenting 37,000,000 horsepower, which only one-sixth is developed.

The principal feature of the E lish loan market for the last five six years has been the inestment money in Canadian enterprises.

Mississippi has promoted phys inspection in public school; Misso has undertaken a varied and benefi work for rural child welfare.

In one of the newest electric fixtu the amount of illumination shed b lamp is controlled by merely turn the shade to one side or another.

An instrument has been perfec by German electricians for measur accurately the voltage of high tens currents up to 150,000 olts.

Wines of the claret and mos types of good quality can be produ in New York Zealand at the rate 500 to 700 gallons an acre.

The number of persons of Europ or American birth or descent in In is now 200,000, as against 170,000 1901. The total includes the Brit troops, with an established stren of 74,481.

One of the best moth preventive cleanliness, and for the purpose getting all the dust out of a suit clothes before putting it away an el tric beater has been devised of suitable for domestic use.

Of the wild animals of Norw wolves, foxes, minks, weasels, badge martens, otters and seal are trapp The beaver is protected the y round; bear and deer are shot, trapped. Different traps are us mostly steel traps, some of home m ufacture, others imported, principa from Germany.

British Honduras wants chea mails, and at a big mass meeting Belize the other day the governm was asked not to make contracts w steamship companies, but to prov that ships carrying mails or buy 1,000 bunches of bananas should exempt from the payment of li dues.

Lucan Nagy, of Szegedin, Aust sold his skin to a foreign museum long time ago for £32, the c dition being that after his death when the skin was removed the m seum should bury his body. He now died at the age of 85. On deathbed he begged his relatives to his contract broken.

No country is better off than Sw erland in the matter of water pow and vast resources of force are unutilized. It is now proposed to el trify all the state railways and to s ply the energy needed from the merous water powers not yet dev oped. Already most of the funicu railways employ electricity.

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

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Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our Free Catalog and Delivered Prices

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FARMER FOLLOWS PRODUCE; FINDS WHERE PROFIT GOES

New York, May 11.—Some of the difficulties which the farmer encounters in an attempt to get his produce to market without the use of the middleman are told in a statement given the New York state food investigating commission by H. B. Fullerton, director of agricultural development of the Long Island Railroad.

Mr. Fullerton told of his experimental farm at Riverhead, Long Island. Commission men agreed to handle his goods for 10 per cent, but he found that their charges left him practically no profit. He took the trouble to follow his goods from the farm to the consumer to find out where the profits went. He found that the producer was getting nothing and the consumer was paying fancy prices. Cauliflower, for example, that brought him $1.25 a barrel, sold in the market for 25 cents a head.

Five Middlemen.

Mr. Fullerton found five middlemen between the producer and one of the largest hotels in this city. He followed the goods every step of the way until they reached the hotel larder.

"The goods," said Mr. Fullerton, "passed through five hands, each man making something, and two of those men had no other office but a lead pencil and their hats. They had no bank behind them, and they had no capital invested, and yet the producer and the consumer each paid a part of the transaction, with the consumer paying the larger part."

A "Family Hamper."

Finding there was no chance of profit unless the middlemen were eliminated, Mr. Fullerton started a "family hamper" service. He filled crates with a variety of vegetables, such as would sell at retail for about $3. These he sent by express to flat dwellers in New York city. "If these crates are worth $1.25, send me the money," he wrote. "If they are not, keep them as a present." In every case the money came back and so without trouble he found a market for his goods, and the business grew until he had to refuse orders. Mr. Fullerton explained that 25 cents of the charge went for express, and though the crates could not be returned, he made enough profit to make the business a very profitable one.

EAR FOR BROOKLYN BRIDGE

ew Yorkers Want Less Strain Put Upon Old Structure.

New York, May 14.—That some fears are felt for the safety of the old Brooklyn bridge, which still carries a considerable share of the traffic between Manhattan and Brooklyn, is indicated by orders issued by the city bridge department prohibiting heavy teams from using the roadways and directing the elevated railways to curtail their traffic during the rush hours. Extensive repairs are being made to the structure.

A statement given out by the secretary of the public service board says:

"The bridge is rather old, and its construction is not the most modern, by any means, but with the repairs that are continually being made, it is safe to believe that it will be many years before it will be necessary to condemn it. Preventive measures are always best.

"The strain on the bridge, when heavily laden with cars, trains and trucks is naturally very great, and for this reason it has been deemed wise to restrict traffic thereon."

GEN. JOSEPH W. DUNCAN DEAD

San Antonio, Tex., May 14.—Brig. General Joseph W. Duncan, who died suddenly at 12:30 o'clock this morning, will be buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Washington. General Duncan was born at Fort Ewell, Texas, while his father, Captain Thomas Duncan, was stationed there. In campaigns against the Indians, in the Philippines and in the Spanish-American war he won several service medals.

eGneral Duncan's military career extended over 40 years.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE

Success Attained at Last—How Trusses May Be Thrown Aside.

Those who are afflicted with hernia and who have been compelled to wear torturing trusses, will be pleased to learn that a valuable and interesting book has been issued, of which a copy will be sent free to any rupture sufferer who writes to its author, Dr. Rice, 1058 N. Main street, Adams, N. Y. It tells you how a person may be speedily and lastingly rid of rupture in any form and gives much other important advice of true worth.

SAYS LINCOLN BLUNDERED

Emancipation Proclamation a Mistake, Says German Minister.

Berlin, May 10.—That Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was a political blunder was the extraordinary view advanced in the Reichstag the other day by the colonial secretary, Dr. Solf, in the course of the debate on mixed marriages in the German colonies.

Pleading for the prohibition of intermarriages between whites and blacks, Dr. Solf said:

"America offers ample evidence in support of my argument. What is the negro problem in the United States but a mongrel problem? Of 11,000,000 citizens in the United States who are of West African extraction only an infinitesimal portion are not half-breeds.

"America's experience ought to be a terrible warning to other nations. Misguided humanitarianism and undignified concessions to inferior races are always avenged.

"It is possible to oppose slavery, but we must emphasize that we are and must be against hybridism. The northern states never realized that the negro felt himself much better off amid the old patriarchal conditions of the south than he is today as a free man. The negro is free; he can even be president, provided he is not lynched meantime.

"You are sending your sons to the colonies. Do you want them to bring back black daughters-in-law? You are subsidizing the colonization of white girls in Africa. Do you want them to marry Hottentot husbands? We Germans are white; we wish to remain white."

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

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There is today no excuse for any man remaining weak. The vital manly man is admired by all men as well as all women; there is an influence about him no one can resist; he knows no fear; he knows no weakness; he knows no result of debility. It is this same VITALITY which carries our young soldiers to war without thought of death. Vitality, reader, is what you MUST have if you would enjoy a life of health, strength and manly vigor. I can give you this same life and vitality, if I can do for you what I am doing for thousands of others. I can put the vigor of youth into your blood and nerves; I can make you feel young again and keep you feeling young; I can drive away all debility, weakness and despondency. You will laugh at trouble; you will tackle obstacles with the vim to win, just as all other hearty, vital men may do. I don't ask you to use drugs. I ask no change in your present mode of living; just cease all dissipation and then use my HEALTH BELT. All else will come. My Health Belt with suspensory attachment is the greatest nature cure and VITALITY supply that the world has ever known or probably ever will know. Nothing is taken for granted, you feel better immediately, at once from the first time used. Worn all night while you sleep, it pours a great stream of Vitality and energy into your weakened system; it is a wonder-working giant of power; made as I now make it I am getting results of which no man ever dreamed. Just think, over ten thousand men applied to me during the month of February. I am now sending great shipments of my Health Belt to every part of the civilized world. There is a reason; I am curing; I am giving men back their lost strength. It makes you feel ambitious, full of vim; you awaken mornings sparkling with bright, clear-eyed, clear-brained health; the weakness has all disappeared from your back; you are "just feeling fine." Special attachments to my Health Belt cure rheumatism, kidney, liver and stomach trouble.

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CROP OUTLOOK BAD, FEDERAL REPORT SAYS

Estimate for Winter Wheat, Based on Condition, Is 60,000,000 Bushels Less Than 1911

Washington, May 8.—The May crop report of the department of agriculture, issued at 2:15 p. m. today, disclosed a decidedly unfavorable condition.

Winter wheat, owing to the rigorous winter, will produce an estimated crop of about 60,000,000 bushels less than that of last year. More than one-fifth of the area planted last fall was abandoned owing to the severe winter, leaving an average almost 12 per cent less than that harvested last year.

The average condition of winter wheat was 5.5 per cent below the 10-year average condition.

Spring planting was less than half done, or 48.9 per cent compared with a six-year average on 55.2 per cent. Spring plowing was only 52.8 per cent completed May 1, compared with 67.6 per cent for the previous 10 years.

Pastures and meadow lands also were below the 10-year average but slightly above last year's May 1st condition. The short crop of hay last year left only about one-half the usual amount of hay on farms on May 1.

Winter Wheat Figures.

Winter wheat—The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 79.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 80.6 per cent on April 1, 86.1 per cent on May 1, 1911, and 85.2 per cent the average for the past 10 years on May 1.

The area of winter wheat remaining on May 1 to be harvested was about 25,744,000 acres, or 3,418,000 acres less than the area harvested in 1911, and 6,469,000 acres less than the area sown last fall (32,213,000 acres).

The condition on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 14.4 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested this would produce a final crop of 370,714,000 bushels, compared with 430,656,000 bushels in 1911, 434,142,000 bushels in 1910 and 417,780,000 bushels in 1909. The out-turn of the crop probably will be above or below the figures here given according as the conditions from May 1 to time of harvest are above or below the average change.

Other Crops.

Rye—The condition of rye on May 1 was 87.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.9 per cent on April 1, 90.0 per cent on May 1, 1911, and 89.2 per cent, the average for the past 10 years on May 1.

Meadow, or Hay, Lands—The average condition of meadow, or hay lands on May 1 was 85.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 84.7 per cent on May 1, 1911, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 88.6 per cent.

Hay on Farms—The stocks of hay on farms on May 1 were estimated to be 3,888,000 tons, compared with 7,546,000 tons on May 1, 1911.

Pasture—The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 81.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 81.3 per cent on May 1, 1911, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 86.4 per cent.

Spring Plowing—Of spring plowing, 52.8 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 71.0 per cent on May 1, 1911, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 67.6 per cent.

Spring Planting—Of spring planting 48.9 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 60.0 per cent on May 1, 1911, and a six-year average on May 1 of 55.2 per cent.

By states the number of acres of winter wheat to be harvested and the condition of winter wheat on May 1 is as follows:

State.	Acreage.	Winter Wheat.
Kansas	5,261,000	.80
Nebraska	2,856,000	.85
Illinois	1,183,000	.52
Missouri	1,930,000	.72
Indiana	1,206,000	.52
Ohio	1,192,000	.53
Oklahoma	1,522,000	.87
Pennsylvania	1,240,000	.89
Washington	988,000	.95
Michigan	705,000	.64
Kentucky	686,000	.76
Virginia	741,000	.92
Texas	704,000	.93
Tennessee	667,000	.85
Oregon	630,000	100
North Carolina	598,000	.91
Maryland	598,000	.93
California	385,000	.77
New York	335,000	.83
Idaho	340,000	.96
Iowa	279,000	.84
Montana	291,000	.95
West Virginia	233,000	.90
Colorado	193,000	.88
Utah	156,000	.95
Georgia	135,000	.85
Delaware	111,000	.91
Arkansas	94,000	.81
Wisconsin	87,000	.89
New Jersey	79,000	.88
South Carolina	79,000	.84
New Mexico	37,000	.83
Alabama	30,000	.83
Wyoming	28,000	.92
Arizona	21,000	.96
Nevada	16,000	.94
Mississippi	8,000	.83
Minnesota	......	...
North Dakota	......	...
South Dakota	......	...
Connecticut	......	...
Masachusetts	......	...
Vermont	......	...

The condition of rye in Ohio is 75 per cent, in Indiana 75 and in Michigan 75.

MANILA WILL SEND ROOSEVELT DELEGATES

Manila, May 13.—A convention of supporters of Colonel Roosevelt today elected as contesting delegates to the Chicago convention Mr. Squires and Judge Waite, who are pledged to vote for Roosevelt or any other progressive candidate for nomination.

MAKES RED FLAG UNLAWFUL

Seattle, Wash., May 14.—An ordinance prohibiting the carrying of any flags other than those recognized by United States government was passed by the city council last night. The ordinance provides that the stars and stripes, unfurled and measuring not less than 54 x 66 inches, must lead all parades. Banners and emblems of organizations may be carried when they bear letters signifying what organizations they represent. The ordinance was the outcome of the flag disturbance during the May Day parade of the Socialists and Industrial Workers of the World, and is aimed at the red flag.

UNCLE SAM TO GUARD BIRDS AS SAVIORS OF HIS CROPS

Bill to Place Migratory Game Fowls Under Federal Protection Likely to Pass—"It Costs More to Feed Our Insects Than to Educate Our Children," Says Senator.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, May 4.—Familiarly recurrent items in the annual agricultural appropriations bills are the amounts set aside for the bureau of entomology and the bureau of plant industry for the investigation and extermination of the insect pests that yearly threaten the destruction of crops.

Directed toward the same end is the bill introduced by Senator McLean, of Connecticut, and recently reported favorably by the committee on forest reservations and the protection of game, proposing to protect migratory game and insectivorous birds of the United States.

The bill provides that all wild geese, swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe and other similar migratory game and insectivorous birds which, in their northern and southern migrations, pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any state or territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the United States government, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations prescribed in the bill.

The department of agriculture is directed to adopt suitable regulations fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits and times and line of migratory flight. Within those seasons it will be unlawful to kill such migratory birds, and suitable penalties are provided for violations. Ten thousand dollars is set aside to carry the provisions of the act into effect.

Checks Insects Devastations.

Senator McLean's report, while stating briefly the necessity for federal regulation to prevent the extermination of useful migratory birds and explaining the rights of the government to make such regulations, deals for the most part with the immense value of insectivorous birds, among which are included the migratory game birds, in checking the overriding of the country by harmful insects. Basing his argument on investigations carried on by the biological survey, the bureau of entomology and individual ornithologists, Senator McLean gives statistics showing that the "insect tax," as he calls it, of this country, is $800,000,000 a year, and that the birds which feed upon these same insects have an enormous appetite and vapacity.

A number of instances are cited from history, in which crops were saved from destruction by birds. The evidence goes to show that there is a natural relation between birds, crops and insects.

"But for the vegetation the insects would perish, and but for the insects the birds would perish, and but for the birds the vegetation would be utterly destroyed," is the argument followed.

In speaking of the damage done by the insects, Senator McLean says:

"We are prone to bear the usual and slowly accumulating burdens with dull resignation and patience. The life and property losses and taxes that are inherited and constant we take for granted. It is the concentrated and unusual calamities that shock and excite the spirit of opposition and the desire to prevent a recurrence. By the sinking of the Titanic 1,300 lives were lost, and the world was filled with fear and sympathy. Tuberculosis claims 190,000 victims a year in this country and pneumonia 160,000, yet we bear this awful loss of life with the passing comment that it is a great pity.

Exceeds Wheat Crop Value.

"A short time ago the farmers of the country, especially in the Northwest, were much agitated because of the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada. The loss which they, together with other farmers of the country, will suffer this year and which will benefit no one will exceed by hundreds of millions of dollars the total value of the entire wheat crop of the nation—caused by insects alone. Government crop reports place the value of crops destroyed in this country in one year at $795,100,000. We have in this country today about 20,000,000 school children, and the cost of their education has become by far the heaviest tax laid upon the surplus of the country, yet it costs more by many millions to feed our insects than it does to educate our children. If there is any way in which this vast and destructive tax upon the national income can be prevented or stayed in any appreciable measure it would seem to be the part of wisdom to act without delay."

To show the tremendous fecundity of insects, Senator McLean quotes from the reports of the biological survey, showing that most insects, like the green leaf louse, so destructive to the hop industry and many other of our most valuable fruits and vegetables, reproduce their kind at the rate of ten sextillion to the pair in one season. This number means 40,000 for every square inch of land that is above water.

"The potato bug," he continues, "is less fecund. One pair will reproduce from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 only in a season. The natural increase of one pair of gipsy moths would defoliate the United States in eight years."

To Hessian Fly, $50,000,000.

These are only fair examples, it is said, of the reproductive powers of the insectile world. The damage they cause is general and increasing. For instance, in 1904 the Hessian fly caused a loss of $50,000,000 to the wheat crop; the damage done to crops in the Mississippi Valley in one year by the chinch bugs reached $100,000,000; and the annual loss to farmers caused by cutworms was equally great.

"That the worm does not eat everything that grows is due to several causes—weather, parasites, fungi, insect diseases, insectivorous birds, and mechanically applied poisons, which are expensive, unnatural and dangerous. However large may be the share of parasites, fungi and weather in checking the increase of destructive insects, investigation shows that it is lamentably insufficient and the briefs of the bird defenders pretty clearly indicate that the birds have been, are, and will be without question one of the most important agencies in staying the inroads of insect devastation. Men who have had this subject at heart and in hand for many years assert that bird life is one of the most indispensable balancing forces of nature."

A few examples showing how a bird can eat are almost incredible. A young crow is said to have a capacity of twice its weight, a robin will eat 70 worms a day. In an examination of the crops of 3,500 birds it was found that a night hawk had consumed 60 grasshoppers and another 500 mosquitoes; 38 cutworms were found in the crop of a blackbird.

Man Hunts His Friend.

All of this goes to show that the birds which the farmer has considered his natural enemy, are, in reality, friends in disguise. Further data shows that the most destructive species of insects are the food of not less than 50 kinds of birds. It is the general belief that the game birds are eaters of seeds rather than of insects, but the fact is that they prefer insects when they are to be had.

Wild ducks were formerly great insect eaters, but have been so persecuted by hunters that they have given up their former habitations. Prairie chickens and grouse feed their young almost entirely upon insects, and the mature birds prefer this diet.

Some instances of crops saved by birds quoted from Mr. Forbush, the state ornithologist of Massachusetts, are very spectacular.

"When Utah was settled," he says, "the first year's crop was almost utterly destroyed by myriads of crickets that came down from the mountains. The first crop having been almost destroyed, they had sowed seed for the second year. The crop promised well, but when the crickets appeared the people were in danger of starvation.

"'Black crickets,' said a witness, 'came down by the millions and destroyed our grain, promising fields of wheat in the morning were by evening as smooth as a man's hand—devoured by insects. At this juncture, sea gulls came by thousands, and before the crops were entirely destroyed, these gulls devoured the crickets, so that our fields were entirely free from them.'

Birds Rout Locusts.

"In 1865 locusts hatched out in countless numbers in Nebraska. Some fields of corn and wheat were entirely destroyed by them. A large field of corn near Dakota City was literally covered with locusts, and there were indications that not a stalk would escape. About this time, blackbirds appeared in large numbers and made this field their feeding ground. The locusts gradually disappeared. Although the crop had to be replanted, it was due to the birds that a crop was raised at all. Many fields were saved with but slight loss by the work of blackbirds, plover, quail and prairie chickens.

"Increase of insects and damage by them follows destruction of birds. The greatest losses from the ravages of the Rocky Mountain locust were coincident with or followed soon after the destruction by the people of countless thousands of blackbirds, prairie chickens, quail, upland plover, curlew and other birds.

This coincidence is significant at least. Vast numbers of the birds were poisoned with strychnine in and around the corn fields. It was done under the belief that the blackbirds were damaging the corn crop, but a great number of birds of other species were destroyed as well.

In Dakota county in Nebraska not less than 30,000 birds must have been destroyed in one autumn. Supposing that each of these birds ate 150 insects daily, we then have the enormous number of 135,000,000 insects saved in this one county in one month that ought to have been destroyed by the agency of the birds. When we consider that most of these birds were migratory, and that they would have been busy in other sections the rest of the time in helping to keep down the increase of insects, the harm their destruction did is beyond computation. The killing of such birds is not a local, it is a national, a continental loss."

Senator McLean remarked in closing his interesting report that the evidence demonstrated the existence of a natural economic relation between the three orders of life, the vegetation, the insects and the birds. While it is a somewhat novel idea it has attracted a good deal of attention at this session of congress, as a score or more of similar bills have been introduced. With the small appropriation that is called for, it is likely that the bill may become a law if the congestion of measures to be considered in the short time remaining before adjournment does not prevent its consideration.

British seamen to the number of 2,204 lost their lives by accident or disease in the year ending June 30 last, or one for every 106 in the total of 234,148.

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Doctor Was Fooled by His Own Case For a Time.

It's easy to understand how ordinary people get fooled by coffee when doctors themselves sometimes forget the facts.

A physician speaks of his own experience:

"I had used coffee for years and really did not exactly believe it was injuring me although I had palpitation of the heart every day. (Tea contains caffeine—the same drug found in coffee—and is just as harmful as coffee.)

"Finally one day a severe and almost fatal attack of heart trouble frightened me and I gave up both tea and coffee, using Postum instead, and since that time I have had absolutely no heart palpitation except on one or two occasions when I tried a small quantity of coffee which caused severe irritation and proved to me I must let it alone.

"When we began using Postum it seemed weak—that was because we did not make it according to directions—but now we put a little bit of butter in the pot when boiling and allow the Postum to boil full 15 minutes which gives it the proper rich flavor and the deep brown color.

"I have advised a great many of my friends and patients to leave off coffee and drink Postum, in fact I daily give this advice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many thousands of physicians use Postum in place of tea and coffee in their own homes and prescribe it to patients.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TO TAKE SCIENCE DIRECT TO FARM

Bill Provides Federal Aid for Field Demonstration in All the States.

One of the most significant steps taken toward development and conservation of the nation's national resources since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture is the report of Congressman Lever, of South Carolina, from the committee on agriculture to the House, reviewing the bill prepared by the National Soil Fertility league and the executive committee of the Association of American Agriculture College and Experiment Stations. The bill was introduced by him, for the establishment of agricultural extension departments, and with minor amendments unanimously recommended for passage by the Committee on Agriculture.

Referring at length to the fruitful work of the department of agriculture, the state agricultural colleges and the experiment stations, Mr. Lever voices the opinion of the committee that, as only a very small per cent of the people can enjoy the direct benefits of these institutions, it is evident that the system of federal aid to agriculture is yet incomplete; "the colleges deal with ideas, the stations with facts; the colleges teach theories of agriculture, the stations prove good theories and disprove poor ones."

Sees Logical Step.

The report proceeds with the committee's expression of belief that this bill is the next logical step to give this country the most comprehensive system of governmental aid to agriculture in the world.

"The central idea of the bill is to bring to the farmer, upon the farm, this information, these scientific truths and those better methods of agriculture which the colleges and stations have been and are gathering. Past legislation has resulted in the accumulation of valuable agricultural information; this bill proposes to disseminate it in the most practical and far-reaching manner."

Commenting on the endorsement the movement and bill have received by the leading agricultural thinkers of the country, the rural press, influential business associations, agricultural organizations, President Taft, in his address at the Kansas City Conservation Congress and in other directions, the report suggests that this cannot be regarded as committing the government to any new or untried policy, seeking as it does only to give fuller force and more complete effect to agencies already created by congressional action. Reference is made at length to the recognition by every leading country of Europe of the principle of agricultural extension work, through field demonstration.

Insists on Field Work.

The committee calls attention to the mandatory provision that 75 per cent of all moneys available under the act shall be expended each year for field instruction and demonstration and the initial appropriation of $10,000 annually for each state is conditional. The committee states that it is informed and believes that this system of bringing home to the actual farmer upon his actual farm the best methods of agriculturel is working a revolution in the agriculture of the South. The proposed legislation intends to do this same kind of work on a bigger, broader and better scale, under the direction of state rather than federal authorities, believing that each state has its own peculiar problems which can be worked out best under local environment.

The bill authorizes that agricultural extension departments may be established in each state in connection with its land-grant college or colleges.

The object and duty of these agricultural extension departments are to be to give instructions and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise.

Printed matter and correspondence for the furtherance of the purposes of the act, issued from the agricultural colleges or by agents of the extension departments are made free in mails.

Would Fix Appropriations.

The appropriating section of the bill provides that a sum of $10,000 shall be appropriated annually to each state which shall assent to the provisions of the act. This annual appropriation is an annual increase of this appropriation to the several states, and amounts each year to a charge upon the treasury of $480,000.

The additional sum of $300,000 is appropriated for the fiscal year 1914 and an annual increase of this apropriation of $300,000 a year, over the preceding year, for a period of nine years is provided until total amount of additional appropriations will be the sum of $3,000,000 annually.

But these additional appropriations, or this sum of $3,000,000 annually, is to be alloted among the several states in the proportion which their rural population bears to the total rural population of the United States. The bill provides that no state is to be entitled to any part of its allotment of the additional sums until its legislature has provided for the establishment of agricultural extension departments and it requires further that no state shall receive of these additional appropriations a sum exceeding the sum appropriated by its legislature for that year for this purpose.

Under this provision Ohio with 4.26 per cent of the total rural population of the United States, would receive $127,000; Indiana, with 3.16 per cent, $94,800, and Michigan with 3.01 per cent, would receive $90,300. These additional sums, which would be paid annually for 10 years, are figured by the committee.

PLAN AERIAL WEDDING TRIP

English Aviator and Fiancee to Fly Over Channel.

London, May 14.—A honeymoon journey by aeroplane is the program of Claude Grahame-White, English aviator, and Miss Dorothy Taylor of New York, according to an announcement made yesterday by friends of the engaged pair.

The trip will be undertaken on the day of the wedding in June should the weather then prove propitious, so it is planned. It is regarded as likely that the honeymoon flight will be over the channel, with a descent near Paris.

Miss Taylor was to have had the distinction a month ago of being the first of her sex to cross the English channel in an aeroplane, but her nerve failed her. Grahame-White then took Miss Davies as his passenger and they landed successfully in France.

MAIL ORDER MARKET
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

One Free Tuition Student Each County—Mail courses, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting; books, etc., only expense. Southern Correspondence Institute, 9136, New Orleans.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Able man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. All or spare time; $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box VT-293, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—Mail Clerks, Carriers; Clerks in Treasury, Agriculture, Patent Office and other departments in Washington. Excellent salaries. Examinations everywhere. Write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-32, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

EARN $10 weekly addressing postcards, at home. Bunch of cards and particulars 10c. G. H. Keena, 122 Adler Court, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—$35 a week for 2 hours' work a day selling wonderful new household necessity, new selling plan with free advertising does it. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 71, Amsterdam, N. Y.

AN Agency with us means a lifetime business. Write, Ramona Herb Co., Dayton, Ohio.

HELLO Bill and Anna Bell! Don't chase after Theodore's goat. Don't kill time. Don't commit suicide. Don't try to solve foolish puzzles. Don't worry about the high cost of living, but be a member of our Profit Sharing Association. Something everybody wants. Send 40 cents for 2 memberships and 2 $6 discount certificates. Advertising premiums worth $12 and over will be given free among members. We save members hundreds of dollars. Agents, either sex, wanted everywhere. Answer this and get busy. Union Furniture Co., Toledo, O.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOOK 1,000 farms for exchange. Get our fair plan for exchanging. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Ks.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Government Farms Free—Our official 133 page book and paper describes every acre in every county in United States. Contains state maps, land laws, rainfall maps, tables, charts, 1912 township section plats showing exact location vacant government land. Price 25 cents postpaid. Address Homeseeker, St. Paul, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIOLINS, hand-made, on Strad. lines. Send for free circular. Eugene Moore, Randolph, New York.

A Big Opportunity for You. Your name wanted by 10,000 firms. They send you free samples, magazines, papers, agency offers, etc. Particulars free. BIG MAIL CO., 125 WEST NORTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSEWIVES—Send 25c for recipe that makes honey cheaply. Perfect imitation; handsome profits. Address, Domestic Science Club, Box 21, Cookeville, Tenn.

PERSONAL.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; particulars 2c postage. Leipsic Medicine Co., 621 Avondale ave., Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Thousands wealthy, will marry soon. All ages, nationality. Descriptions free. Western Club, Dept. G, 268 Market, San Francisco, Calif.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club. Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State..

OFFERS AID IN FOREST PLANTING

Experiment Station Believes Woodlot Is Factor in Ohio Forestry.

BY EDMUND SECREST.

Of the Ohio Experiment Station.

The experiment station is prepared to give practical assistance to land owners in the management of timber tracts and woodlots, in the establishment of commercial tree plantations, shelter belts, windbreaks, and in reclaiming waste land by forest planting.

The purpose of this co-operative work is to establish in suitable localities examples of forest management, woodlot improvement and forest planting, which shall serve for demonstration and experimental purposes.

The station believes the native woodlot to be the fundamental factor in Ohio forestry, and it is desirous of coming in contact with those parties who possess such woodlots, and who wish to preserve them and increase their productivity. The great majority of farm woodlots are in an unproductive condition, and are often maintained at a loss to the owners. The fundamental principles of woodlot management are well known but there are certain classes of woodlots which present problems in the matter of improvements, and which make some experimental work necessary.

Nature of Assistance.

The assistance rendered is advisory by means of inspections and detailed plans prepared by a representative of the experiment station.

The plans will include full and comprehensive instructions for the necessary work upon the tract examined, based upon a study of its possibilities and needs. In the event of a forest plantation of any description, they name the proper species for planting, give instructions for the preparation of the ground, and for the spacing and setting of the young trees. For woodlots or large forest tracts suggestions are given as far as possible, relative to the cutting and marketing of mature and weed trees, the thinning of second growth stands, the replanting of areas cut-over, planting among thin stands, and underplanting to preserve or create good forest conditions. Information will be given relative to the care of existing trees and methods to be followed in order to secure the perpetuation of the forest, by natural regeneration of valuable species. In some cases plans are supplemented by maps.

When it is impossible to determine accurately what should be done or when conditions are problematical, the station is prepared to establish experimental operations, working toward a solution of the problems.

Under these conditions it will in some cases furnish seeds or nursery stock when needed in the execution of the planting or working plan, otherwise, all nursery stock, either seed or trees, will be charged for at a nominal rate. By paying for nursery stock, however, the co-operator is not released from his obligation to the experiment station respecting reports to be made upon the condition of the planting, or access to the planting for the purpose of procuring data for publication. It is expected also that the directions of the station with respect to the care and management of the tract or planting will be carried out.

No charge is made for field examinations, planting or working plans, but it is expected that transportation of the station representative from the nearest railroad point to and from the land to be examined will be provided by the owner, also subsistance during the time required to make the examination or plans.

BED WETTING LACK of Control of Water CURED. 50c BOX FREE C. H. ROWAN CO., Dept 84, CHICAGO

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. H. B. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for [illegible] years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Robert No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michiga

The PEACE PAGE.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

HINTS ON TRAINING

Dear Cozy Corner—I see that Brown Eyes of Michigan asks for advice about training children and I will gladly give her my plan which worked very nicely. I was a school teacher for some years, so have pronounced views on the subject. A boy and girl came to gladden our home so I also have the personal view of the subject. On bringing home candy I always gave it to one of them to divide and share with the other. Sometimes it was to the boy I gave it and sometimes to the girl. I found that they gave more to the one who did not have it than they kept for themselves, and the foundations for unselfishness were laid right there. When I found them quarreling I had them both sit down till they were ready to ask each other's forgiveness, which they would soon be ready to do, when they had time to think the matter over coolly. Also, they were not so ready to fight when they knew that afterwards they would have to sit still for a long period. They are both grown now and have families of their own, but the same unselfish kindness exists between them. I hope that the few words above may be a little help to Brown Eyes.—S. B. M. California.

AGAINST CARD PLAYING

Dear Friends of the Peace Page.—I have enjoyed reading your letters so much that I thought I would like to write, too, but I am sure I cannot write as good a letter as some of those I have read. To "Our Buckeye Friend" I want to say that you write my thoughts exactly. How I wish I knew you personally. I am sure I should like you. What do you think of card playing? Most of the people around here, play. For my part I cannot help but feel that it is wicked. How dreadful it would seem for me to sit down before my three children and teach them to play cards. How much better it would be to take a Bible story and teach them of the blessed Jesus and see their little eyes shine when told of the babe in the manger. But all the people who play cards are church members and are more able to lead a meeting, talk or pray than the writer. There may be or there may not be harm in card playing, but I intend to be on the safe side and to keep my children out of it if possible. Dear "Keystoner," I feel sure you do not bore anyone. I, for one, enjoyed your letter very much. You are indeed a brave little woman. I have a good home and three nice children, a boy seven, a little girl six and a baby boy two, and am very proud of them. My husband and I have been married nine years and have always lived in the country. My husband is a school teacher.—F. E. H., of Pa.

INTERESTING PUEBLO LETTER

To the Peace Page—I will try this morning to write a few lines to the Peace Page. I have thought often that I would write, but I never seem to have the courage. But seeing our editor's request for more letters to make our page worthy of its name I decided that it was time to send in my mite. I live way out west in the glorious state of Colorado, the land of sunshine and health. My husband and I live five miles from Pueblo where the great steel plants of the west are located. We live on a small ranch as the farms are called out here, and raise all kinds of garden truck. But our principal crops are cabbage and onions. We irrigate and do not depend on the rains, although a great deal of dry farming is being done. Where we live is one of the old landmarks. It is a little log house with the steps ascending on the outside. It was built 38 years ago by some old settlers who still own it. It is close to the creek, a small stream that is known as the Fountain, and to see it you would think that it never could do any damage, but when the heavy rains of July come it is turned into a raging torrent and does all sorts of damage. Probably some of you have heard or read of the Eden wreck that occured seven years ago last August in which so many lives were lost. It was caused from the washing of the heavy rains which carried away the tracks. I live three miles from Eden station where the wreck occurred. I know you will all be amazed when I tell you that it snowed here on April 21, something that the oldest settler has never seen before. It would thunder as though it were raining. It snowed here on the 19th of April five years ago and the snow drifted four feet in some places. We then thought that was something decidedly out of the ordinary but this snow later in the spring was more of a surprise. Now I must tell you of my canary birds. I raise them to sell. It is a nice pastime and they are such dear little things. I have 13 at the present and some of my young birds are singing. They make things seem so very cheerful. I get from two to five dollars for a singer and I sell all I raise, and always have a demand for more. My mite that I was going to write has grown to be a long letter so I shall save for next time my description of Pueblo and its manufacturing enterprises, as Pueblo is known as the Pittsburg of the west and there is much to tell about its great steel works. Success to the Peace Page.—Dad's Wife from Colorado.

UNCLE'S "SPOSIN" LETTER

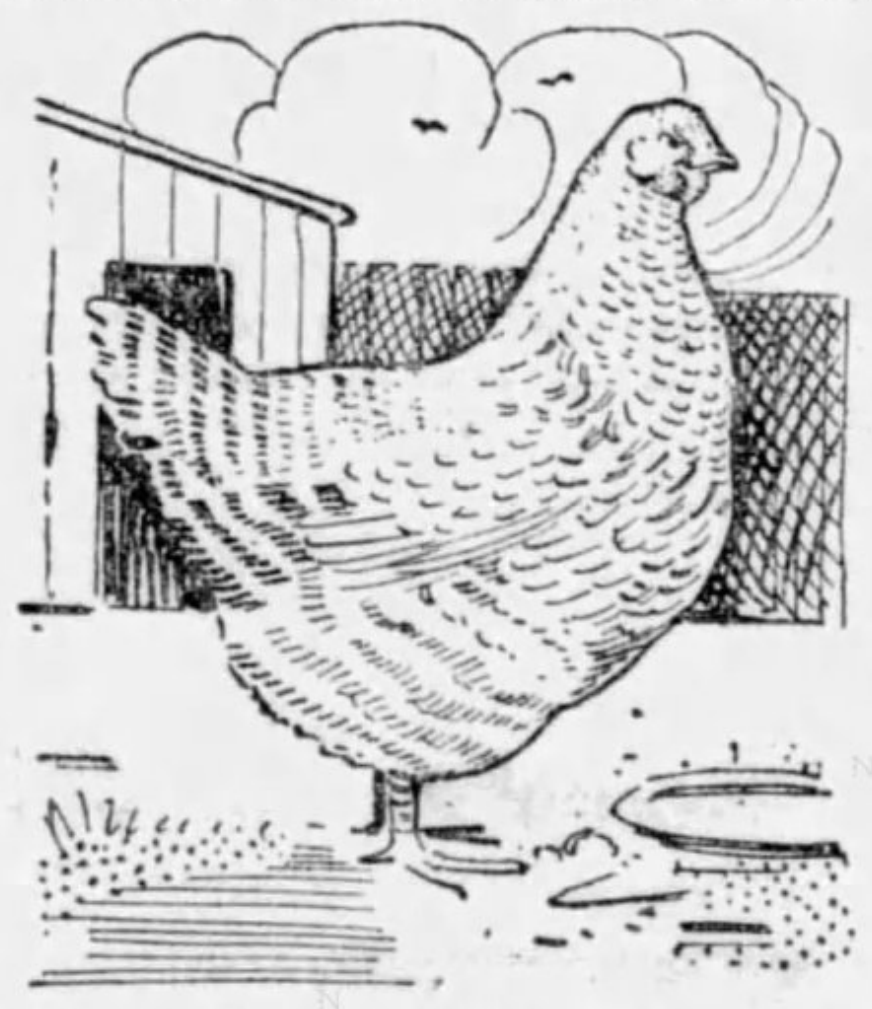
Dear Peace Page—I am a little boy 57 years old and I live on a 40-acre farm in Benzie county, Michigan. I can stand on my front porch and look down on Platte lake, two miles north. Across the lake for five miles further are the wooded hills backed by Empire Bluff and then the Manitou Islands looming up, 40 miles away over the blue waters of Lake Michigan. The air is clear and healthful and the water pure and cold. Every year we have bushels of peaches, apples and other fruits. I have lived in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, California, Alabama, and Florida. The latter state has a very pleasant climate. Michigan is the best, all things considered, for living cheaply and for a man of moderate means to make a start. In all the other states the manufactured articles that I have bought were made, in nearly every case, in Michigan. I am not married yet, though. I must be good looking as my mother (who lives with me and is 83 years old) says I was handsome when I was a baby. All the young ladies around here call me uncle and they tell me I grow better looking every day. "Sposin'" that was so?—Uncle Charlie, Michigan.

Our Dumb Animals

The Pet Hen—IX.

I am a big fat hen with a rose comb, and my feathers are as speckled as a turkey's egg. My name is Pet and I live with a family on a farm with a great many chickens. The other chickens are not allowed around the doorstep as much as I am.

When I was a wee little chick my mother would not own me, so the little girl in the family took me and wrapped me in a warm cloth and kept me in a basket by the kitchen stove. She fed me crumbs of bread and soon I began to grow. Then I could run all around the yard, and gather food for myself, and often would catch a fly or find a bug.



My little mistress had great trouble with me, for I got in the way of people's feet and she was afraid I would get trampled. Once on a wash day I fell into a tub of soapsuds, and would have drowned if my mistress had not happened to be near by.—Margaret Kent.

EDITOR'S LETTER

Friends of Mine—This is going to be a letter with a few suggestions, just bits of ideas that I have gotten while I have been reading the various letters of suggestion you have sent me. I try to publish only interesting and helpful letters. I receive many of that kind, so many that sometimes they are delayed for weeks to give them all a chance. But I receive many letters intended for the page that are too closely personal, that seem too interwoven and bound up with personal feelings and descriptions. Remember we come to the page, not for the pleasure we are going to get, but for the pleasure we are going to give the "other fellow." That is the hope and idea of the page. Let us forget ourselves and remember only the good of the other people on this page.

And remember, that I always desire to publish your letters just as much as you desire to have them published. You are all my friends, I believe, and I want you all to have a chance to speak on the Peace Page. It is to be the big forum where we come for public discussion.

Here is another suggestion—maybe more. We are all interested in money-making. There are hundreds of little ways that women have made pin-money. Sometimes it has been by making some unusual candy, or some excellent cake. Sometimes it has been by raising chickens, or, like the friend that wrote us the other day, by raising canaries. Suppose for a while we forget the hobbies, such as reading and music, and tell of the unusual ways we know of, or have done ourselves, to make money. Let's make our M. G. R. run over with these novel and queer ways that we can tell. And let us make the Cozy Corner full of descriptions, of the west, of spring in the country, of farm life, of the olden times and of our hopes for the newer days that are dawning for America.

I hope these suggestions meet with your approval. Tell me if they do. And the way that you can tell me is by sitting right down and writing to me about it. Greetings to you, all.—Editor.

Thank you, Mrs. English of Pennsylvania, for the poems. They were a great help to me.

A sister would like to know how to make rosebeads of the dried rose petals. Can someone help me with some directions for her?

A Paragraph or Two

In every little quarrel that comes up in the family the woman usually asks what did you marry me for?

An English countess is coming to this country to live because she likes American men. Isn't she sweet?

That girl who inherited $500,000 says she is not going to get married. But no doubt she reserves the right to change her mind when the right man appears on the scene.

Dr. Wiley says that nothing shrinks so rapidly as a ham. A cream puff isn't slow.

Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, says that housework beautifies women. The doctor could never become popular as editor of a beauty hints department.

Congressman Champ Clark's sister will be a delegate to the Baltimore convention. She doesn't need any instructions.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS

Warm Molasses Cake.

One cup of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of lard, one-half cup of molasses, one cup of hot water, two level teaspoons of soda, a pinch of salt, two cups of flour. This will seem too thin, but do not add any more flour.—M. O. A. D.

Spice Cake.

Cream one and one-half cups of brown sugar, with three-quarters of a cup of butter. Add one cup of sour milk and one level teaspoon of soda, two and one-quarter cups of flour and three eggs, beaten separately. Add one cup each of raisins and currants, two grated apples or two tablespoonfuls of jam, one-half cup of nuts, a little sliced lemon peel, one-quarter of a cup of grated chocolate, three teaspoons of ground cinnamon, one teaspoon each cloves and nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven.—Merle Cauble, Indiana.

Frogs' Legs.

Skin the frog legs and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dip in butter and then in flour and fry in hot fat.

Plain Fruit Pudding.

One cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, one-fourth cup of seeded raisins, one-fourth cup of currants washed and dried, one-fourth cup of shredded citron, one cup of suet, one salt spoon of salt, and one small teaspoon of soda. Chop the suet into the flour, first mixing the latter with the salt and soda. Add the milk and molasses, beat thoroughly, dredge the fruit and put into the pudding, boil in a brown bread mold two and one-half hours. Serve hard sauce with it.

Stuffed Eggs.

Six eggs, hard boiled, one-half cup of white sauce, one tablespoon of chopped red pepper, one-half cup of finely minced chicken or other meat. Salt, pepper and add Worcestershire sauce. Cut the eggs in half, lengthwise, remove the yolks and mash them. Add meat and seasoning to these yolks. Moisten with the white sauce, sprinkle bread crumbs over and bake.

Cheese Cakes.

One cup of cottage cheese, one-half cup of sugar, three tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon of salt, three eggs, rind and juice of one lemon, one-half cup of raisins, one-half cup of citron. Mix the above ingredients and beat until smooth. Line patty tins with pastry and fill with cheese mixture. Bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

Hard Sauce.

Rub two cups of powdered sugar and one of butter to a cream. Add one tablespoon of milk or cream and flavor with vanilla. Or you may add one egg instead of the milk.

Plain Sauce.

One-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar rubbed to a cream. Add two well-beaten eggs and just before serving add enough boiling water to make a thick cream. Flavor with vanilla.

Cottage Pudding.

One-half cup of sugar, one egg, two tablespoons of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, two teaspoons of baking powder and one pint of flour. Bake as you would a cake. The dressing for the pudding is made as follows: One-fourth of a cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, two tablespoons of corn starch and one pint of boiling water. Let boil and add two teaspoons of ground cinnamon to the dressing. I usually add the cinnamon to the starch and sugar.

Brownstone Front.

One-half cup of sweet milk, the yolk of one egg and one square of chocolate. Cook and cool before putting it in the cake. Cook it in a double boiler. Not quite one cup of butter, two cups of granulated sugar, two eggs or the yolks of six, two-thirds of a cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of baking powder and one teaspoon of vanilla. I always put the baking powder in the flour. It usually takes about three cups of flour. I bake little samples to test it.

Filling.

Three cups of brown sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, one cup of sweet milk and vanilla. Beat the filling until cool and thick.

Satisfies

There never was a thirst that Coca-Cola couldn't satisfy. It goes, straight as an arrow, to the dry spot. And besides this,

Coca-Cola

satisfies to a T the call for something purely delicious and deliciously pure—*and* wholesome.

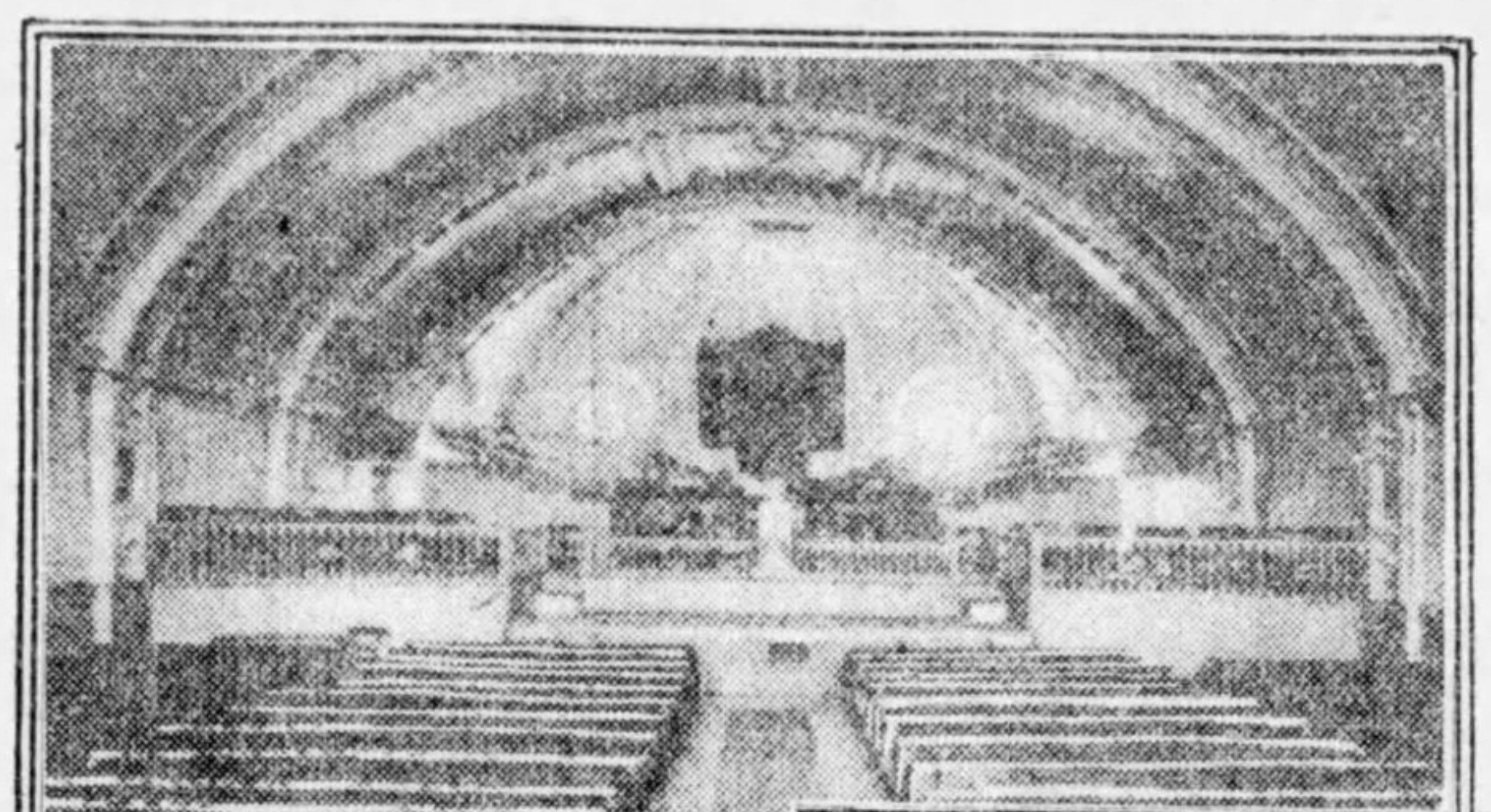
Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

Demand the Genuine as made by
THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

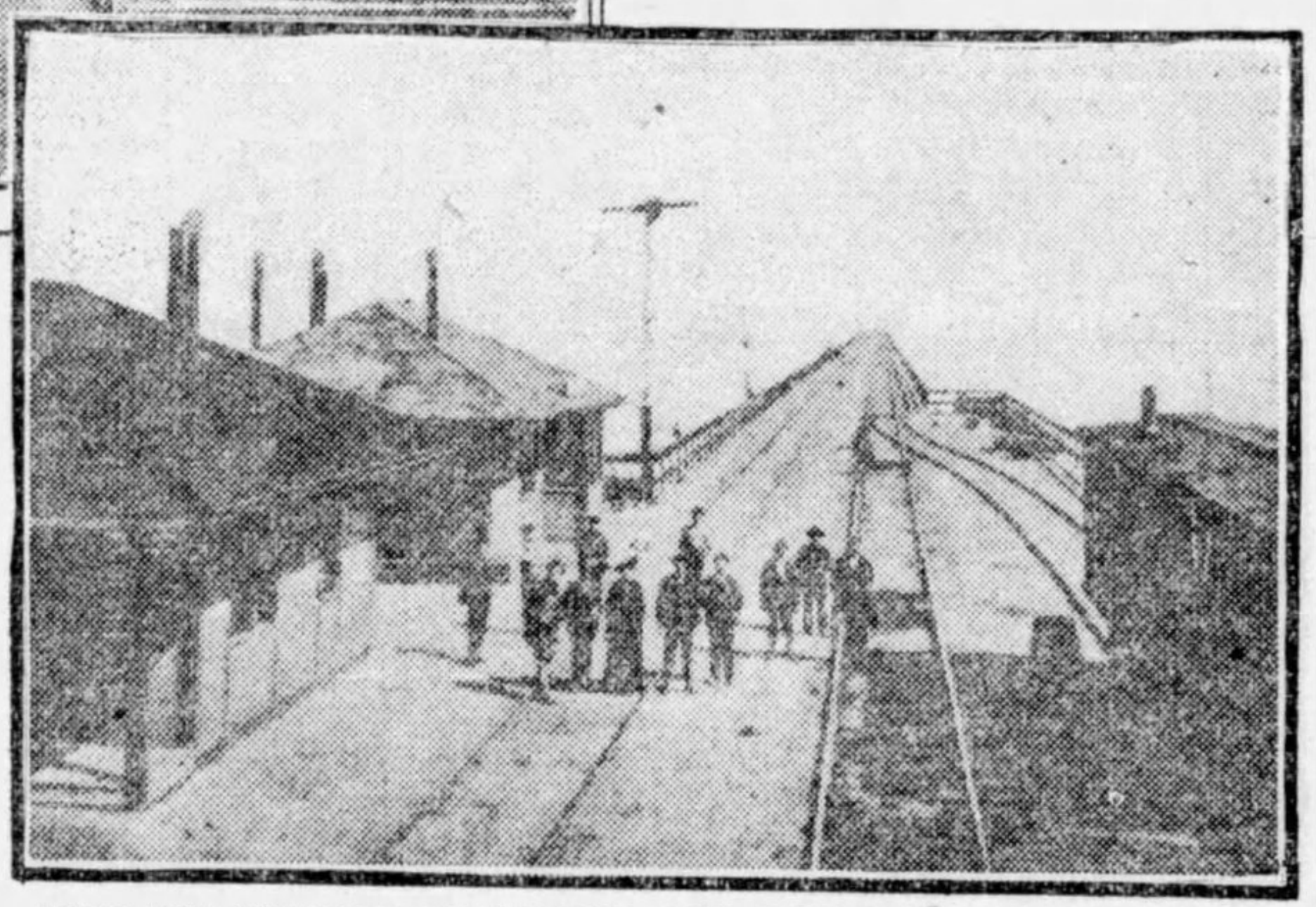
Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

53-J

MERRY-GO-ROUND



INTERIOR OF MORMAN TABERNACLE, OGDEN, UTAH.



MIDLAKE STATION, LUCIN CUT-OFF, GREAT SALT LAKE, UTAH.

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK

Dear Blade Sisters—I wonder if any West Virginia publication has as many writers from the Little Mountain State to its household department as has The Blade. Did any of you ever stop to think how many of the names are followed by that little line "from West Virginia?" And I am happy to say that several of the correspondents have been personal correspondents of mine for many years and it brings a closer feeling of kinship to clasp hands across the hearth of The Blade home. I noticed one maiden laughingly challenged the dishwashers who liked their work, to "speak right out in meeting." I thought of my experience along that line from the time when, in order to reach the dishpan on the table I had to stand on a box, along through my girlhood days when I felt that I would willingly do anything else if that were only left out, until the present time, when I cheerfuly wash them, thinking nothing of it except to do it well. Who was it said, "Who sweeps a room as by God's law, makes that the action fine?" Since having a home of my own to care for, I like to do all my work myself, taking pleasure in the drudgery even, for is it not home? It is not so much the work itself, as our attitude toward it that renders it hard or easy, a task or a pleasure. And perhaps in that day that is coming we will all have automatic dishwashers that will transform a table full of soiled dishes into clean, shining ones. I am experimenting with one in the shape of my 9-year-old daughter, but unfortunately there are volcanic signs of dissatisfaction. We have been having winter with a vengeance here in Jackson county, but now the days are sunshiny and full of hope and cheer. Rose C., come again. I wanted to hear this contentment hobby discussed, but I guess others are like myself. Its sinful to be discontented, but would any of us amount to anything were we entirely content with things as they are, and if we did not let energy and ambition have a part in life?—Nellie R. N., of West Virginia.

MORE ABOUT SCHOOL SYSTEM

I have been interested in the letters about the school systems of the different states and will try to tell you how we do it in Michigan. The state is divided into school districts, numbered and named according to the townships they are in, thus: District 9, Nelson township, Kent county, Mich., or Fractional district 4, Pierson township, etc. The business of the district is cared for by the school meeting (held annually) and the school board. Each county is supervised by a commissioner, who with two other persons, constitute the examining board to license teachers. The highest state educational officer is the superintendent of public instruction who has his office at Lansing. Third grade teachers hold certificates one year, not more than three granted to one person. The fee for women is 50 cents and for men one dollar. Second grade, lasts three years, any number granted, may be renewed and may be transferred to other counties. The fee for women is $1.50 and for men $3.00. The first grade lasts five years, there is no limit to the number granted, they are renewable and transferable. I do not remember the exact fee. There are also life certificates, but I am not familiar with them. I am afraid I need to brush up on school laws. Examinations are held the third Thursday and following Friday of April and August, at the county seats. The questions used are the same the state over, but different counties require different percentages. Kent county requires 85 per cent average, and nothing below 60 per cent. I am a schoolma'am and hold a second grade certificate, but because I have taught in a private school the past two years I cannot have my certificate renewed and must take the examination this month. I live in northern Kent county on a farm. I like farm life, housework and photography and enjoy The Blade. Pardon me for writing a long letter, the subject is a large one.—Laurie Joanna, of Michigan.

STORY FROM SILK FACTORY

Dear Editor and All—I am going to write and tell you, as I promised, of the silk mills of Belding, Mich.. This little town is often called Silk City, there being four silk mills, and some persons nicknamed the girls of Belding "silk worms." Three of the mills are owned by the Beldings of New York. They sometimes come to Belding and go through the mills. The first is called the Old Red Mill or No. 1, the next is the White Mill or No. 2, and the third is the New Mill, No. 3. The other is Richardson or the Old White Mill. I will tell you of the work I did in Mill No. 2. I was a weaver of silk and satin cloth. The room I worked in had space for about 115 girls. Each girl had two looms and a good weaver could easily make 40 yards of satin in a day. But we only had one silk warp at a time as they were harder to weave. With silk and satin warps together one can make 16 yards of silk and 20 yards of satin. For the satin in white or black we got 6 cents a yard and 4 and 4½ cents for the plain, which is yellow, and for the silk 5 cents a yard. I cannot tell how or where the warps come from for they are wound, spun, doubled, warped and twisted and entered before they are brought downstairs to the girls. I cannot tell you any more about this mill, but I will tell you a little about the Old Red Mill. I worked on the fourth floor and was called a spooler. A man brought silk to me on bobbins or very large spools and I had a machine to put small spools on and make the silk such as you buy at the store. I never put more than 50 or 100 yards on a spool. Some of the girls who were spoolers put as many as 1,200 yards on a spool. These large spools were sold at $1 each and the small ones are 5 and 10 cents each. I was only a new girl and so go 90 cents a day for my work, while the older spoolers got more than twice as much. I didn't stay in this mill long as I was a weaver and always earned from $1.75 to $2.00 a day. I am Pearl from Lincoln Lake, "the girl who likes to wash dishes."

A LOVER OF THE FARM

I have been very much interested in the M. G. R., though I have not been bold enough to apply for membership until now. I think the motto and object are excellent, and I have read many interesting letters in the columns. I have been in some of our northern states, but I would not give our little mountainous state of West Virginia for any of them. We have plenty of good vegetation. I live one mile from the pretty town of Cold Water and one-half mile from the well known Cold Water Spring. This spring never goes dry even in our severest dry seasons, and supplies water for man and beast. Our town is situated on the Indian river, which is noted for an abundance of trout. I live on a farm and think there is no life so pleasant as that of the farmer who tills the soil. I am a lover of all sorts of stock, especially horses. A horse is my favorite animal for he is the best friend to man. He should be treated with the utmost kindness. Our farms would be of little use to us if we did not have horses to work them with. E. J. S., of Colorado, I enjoyed reading your letter on the page. Come again and tell us something about our western states. I hope your household duties are coming easier to you, now. Don't mind the mistakes, for we all make them. And all the people of the Peace Page will be willing and eager to help you. We have fine timber lands here, of great value, and we have fruits of all kinds in abundance.—Margaret Lydon, W. Va.

POEMS REQUESTED

A list of poems requested, contains the following titles: **A Package of Letters, Take Good Care of Mother, Boys, We Shall All Meet Again, The Tie That Binds and My Heaven**, which is supposed to be by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A clue to a poem wanted are the lines "We are standing by the river, we are waiting on the shore." Also the poem, There Is No One Like a Mother, is wanted.

The song, Frankie, is called for.

The poem, The Girl I Left Behind Me, is requested.

"It ain't no use of fussin' now,
So, niggah, go to sleep,
It ain't no use of cryin',
Niggah babies mustn't weep."

The rest of this little negro lullaby is wanted.

Oh, Death, Thou Art the King, is a poem requested.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

AREN'T THEY CUTE?

From May number Our Dumb Animals.

A Splendid Little Letter.

I am a little boy seven years old. As I live about two miles from school and it is a cold morning mamma thought I had better stay home. I wanted something to do so thought I would write you a letter. I had a typewriter given me Christmas and like to use it. I live on a farm and have a great many pets. A pretty little dog but I have to keep him chained up almost all the time as he eats the chickens and eggs. His name is Bobby. One day last week I saw a big rat in the granary and my papa called Bobby and the cat to catch it. The cat caught it but then another one jumped out and the cat thought two was too many for her so she ran away. Then the dog tried to get one and the rat bit him on the nose so that settled him and my papa had to shoot the rat. I had a little white pig given me and I am going to call him Grunty because he grunts all the time. I have two lovely little baby cows. I call them Bessie and Fuzzy. I think you would all like to see our little yellow chicks, we have a great many. My papa runs a chicken farm. I hope the editor will print this. My papa has taken the Blade for a long time and I like to have the children's letters read to me. Kenneth W., Grimley, N. Y.

Trained Pets.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I am a farmer's boy, six years old. I live in North Carolina, two miles from Weaverville. I help papa and mamma work. I love to ride and drive the horses. I have four pets, two bantams, whose names are Pete and Polly and a little English collie that brings the cows home for me. And I have a calf that I have trained to pull my little wagon. Delmas Maner, N. C.

To Surprise Grandpa.

As mamma has read me so many letters written by little folks I thought I would write one, too and surprise my grandpa who has taken The Blade for over 25 years. I am nine years old and have two little brothers. We have lots of fun together. I can help my mamma with the dishes and sweep for her. I have a nice cat called Kitty Bell and my brother Leslie has a dog called Fanny. Our home is called Riverside Farm because we live on the bank of a river. There are lots of big trees near the river and the Eddy county early settlers picnic ground is one-half of a mile from our house. They have a big picnic in the grove every June and we go and have a fine time. My aunt is going to teach me to play the organ—Beatrice Jurmo, N. D.

Short and Sweet.

Georgia Belle Craig of Ohio writes: "I love to go to school, for I hope to be a teacher sometime, and I like to get my grades, for my mother is always so glad." Georgia Craig seems to like all the things that usually seem disagreeable to little boys and girls.

"I am a great lover of birds. I know the robin, red bird, blue bird, pee wee, kildee, sparrow, swallow, woodpecker and many others," writes Clara Taylor of Pa. Tells us something about the birds and their habits. This beautiful spring weather is just the time to hear about our little feathered friends.

How did the examinations turn out, Rolland Gossett, of Indiana, and are you in a new grade now? Tell us about it all.

"I am going to raise ducks and chickens this summer. I wash the dishes and take care of the twin sisters, too," writes Rachel Rhea, of Pa. Good little worker!

Boys and girls, send Ruble Bond, R. 2, Box 86, Galatia, Ill., some postcards on her birthday.

Ola Dobson of Tenn., answered the riddles as follows, "The man's name was Each and the dog's name was Yetti." Is that correct, little riddle-giver?

Nena Bales of Virginia won a prize last year for regular attendance at school. How many of you boys and girls have done as well?

"My studies are history, arithmetic, physiology, grammar and spelling," comes from Gela Marie Cox, of Minnesota. She likes them all. She sent a very excellent cake recipe to The Blade which will be used later She writes, "I bake nearly all of the cakes for my mother. I won the prize at a cake contest given by my school last spring." Let's try her cake recipe. It will be called Mahogany cake.

POETS' CORNER

HAVE YOU ANY STARS IN YOUR CROWN?

"Are you going to the ball tonight, sister?
You've stars all over your gown
And diamonds on your arms and neck
Have you any stars in your crown?"

"My darling I don't understand you,
I have no crown, dear May."
"Oh, but sister, if you love Jesus
He'll give you a crown some day."

"You know how I came to Jesus
Not very long ago.
Well ever since then I've been trying
To get others to come, you know."

"And there's one little girl called Nellie
Who at school I often see,
So I told her about Jesus
And what He has done for me."

"And I told her that at our Savior's feet
She might lay her sins all down,
That He would forgive her and He has,
So Nellie's one star in my crown."

"But I've only one star yet, sister,
To wear in my crown in Heaven.
I can't get many stars yet, sister,
You see, I'm only eleven."

"But you are grown up and pretty,
And know many people, too,
Won't there be lots of stars, sister,
In the crown Jesus gives to you?"

That night in the crowded ballroom
Mid the glare and glitter around
"Have you any stars in your crown, sister?"
Rang out with a warning sound.

Rang louder than the merriest music
And the giddiest whirl;
Rang higher than the happiest voices
In the ears of the startled girl.

Have you any stars in your crown, sister?
But I have no crown to wear,
If I went tonight to the unseen world
No crown awaiteth me there.

In the light of conscience awakened
She looked back on the days and hours,
On the opportunities thrown away
On the misled talents and powers.

And she fled from the crowded ballroom
With its wildering music and glare,
To the side of the little sleeping child
And slowly she bent her head there.

And all the sins of a lifetime
She laid at her Savior's feet,
And received to her weary spirit
His pardon, gracious and sweet.

Then she took the hand of the sleeper,
On the fair little face looked down,
Softly whispering, "May, my darling,
I am one more star in your crown."

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER

George F. Root.

Just before the battle, mother,
I am thinking most of you,
While upon the field we're watching,
With the enemy in view—
Comrades brave are round me lying,
Filled with thoughts of home and God;
For well they know that on the morrow
Some will sleep beneath the sod.

Chorus.

Farewell, mother, you may never
Press me to your heart again;
But oh, you'll not forget me, mother,
If I'm numbered with the slain.

Oh, I long to see you, mother,
And the loving ones at home,
But I'll never leave our banner
Till in honor I can come;
Tell the traitors all around you
That their cruel words we know
In every battle kill our soldiers
By the help they give the foe.

Hark! I hear the bugles sounding,
'Tis the signal for the fight;
Now may God protect us, mother,
As He ever does the right.
Hear "The Battle Cry of Freedom,"
How it swells upon the air,
Oh, yes, we'll rally round the standard
Or we'll perish nobly there.

MICHIGAN PINEWOOD BOYS

Author Unknown.

This is a song of the lumber cam of the long ago. Many old lumberm will recognize it.

Kind friends, if you'll all listen,
I'll sing to you a song.
It's all about the pinewood boys
And how they get along.
They're a lot of jolly fellows,
So merry and so kind,
Who spend the lonesome winters
Cutting down the pine.

Some will leave their own dear hom
And friends that they love dear.
Into the lonesome pinewoods
Their footsteps they will steer.
Into the lonesome pinewoods
All winter to remain.
Waiting for the springtime
To return again.

The choppers and the sawyers,
They lay the timber low.
The skidders and the swampers,
They haul it to and fro;
Then next comes the teamsters,
Just at the break of day,
We'll all load up our teams
And to the river haste away.

When noontime does come
The foreman he does scream,
We'll lay down our saws and axes
And we'll haste to pork and beans
Arriving at the shanty
The splashing does begin,
The rattling of the water pail
And banging of the tins.

Oh, come there, my boys,
Where's Tom and Dick and Joe?
You the pails will have to take
And for the water go.
And while they are a-splashing
It's dinner they do cry,
And then you'll see them run an jump
For fear they'll miss their pie.

It's dinner being over,
To the shanty we do go,
We all load up our pipes and smoke
Till everything is blue.
It's time for the woods, my boys,
The foreman he does say;
We all put on our coats and caps
And to the woods we march away.

We all go out with cheerful hearts
And well-contented minds.
For the chilly winds do not blow col
Among the waving pines.
So loudly do our axes ring
Until the sun goes down.
"Hurrah," they shout, the day is ou
For the shanty we are bound.

Arriving at the shanty
With cold and wet feet,
We off with our snow packs,
Our suppers we must eat.
The cook he calls for supper
And we all arise and go,
For it's not the style of one of ou boys
To lose their hash, you know.

Our snow packs and rubbers
Are laid to one side,
Our coats, caps, socks and gloves
Are all hung up and dried.
At nine o'clock or thereabouts
Into our bunks we climb,
To dream away the lonesome hours
Of working in the pines.

At three o'clock in the morning
The foreman he does shout,
Oh, come there, you teamsters,
It's time that you were out.
The teamsters they get up
In a wild and frightened way,
"Oh, where are my snowpacks?"
"My socks have gone astray."

When the rest of us get up
Our rags we cannot find.
We lay it to the teamsters,
And curse them till we're blind.
One says, "I've lost my snow pack
I don't know what to do."
Another one says "I've lost my sock
And therefore I am crazy, too."

Oh, we dance and sing and play
To pass away the time.
For a jollier crew was never found
Than those shanty boys in pine.
Oh, springtime does come,
And glad will be the day,
We'll lay our saws and axes down,
And haste to break away.

The breaking ice is gone,
And business it does thrive,
Two hundred able-bodied men
Are wanted on the drive.
With cant hooks and jam-spikes,
Those merry boys do go,
To risk their busy lives
On some wild stream, you know.

On some cold and frosty morning
They'll shiver with the cold,
So much ice upon their jam-spikes
That they can scarcely hold.
So now you've heard my song, boys,
Don't think it isn't true,
And don't you doubt a single word
Of one of my lumber crew.
It was at Lockwood's shanty
This song was sung with glee.
So here's good luck to the shanty boys,
And to you and me.

Among the memories that cling t one from childhood's happy days t mature years is the taste of castor oi

BACKACHE
NOT A DISEASE

But a Symptom, a Danger Signal Which Every Woman Should Heed.

Backache is a symptom of organi weakness or derangement. If you hav backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the roo of the trouble. Read about Mrs. Woodall's experience.

Morton's Gap, Kentucky.—"I suffere two years with female disorders, m health was very ba and I had a continua backache which wa simply awful. I coul not stand on my fee long enough to coo a meal's victual without my bac nearly killing me and I would hav such dragging sensations I could hardl bear it. I had soreness in each side, could not stand tigh clothing, and was irregular. I was completely run down. On advice I too Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am enjoying good health. I is now more than two years and I hav not had an ache or pain since. I do a my own work, washing and everything and never have backache any more. think your medicine is grand and I prais it to all my neighbors. If you think m testimony will help others you may publish it."—Mrs. OLLIE WOODALL, Morton's Gap, Kentucky.

If you have the slightest doub that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, writ to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

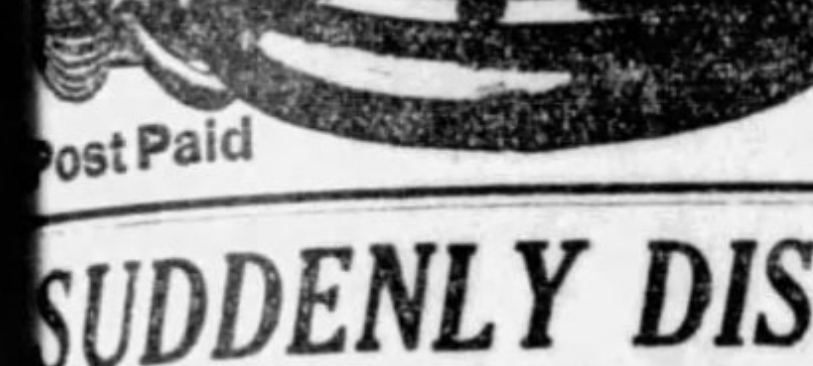
ONE-PLY - - - - Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY - - - Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 373, East St. Louis, Ills. or 200 5th Ave., New York City.



Guaranteed 5 Years

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Regular gentlemen's size, open face, full nickel silver plated plain polished case. Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with your name & address & 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

SUDDENLY DISCOVER TAFT CANDIDATES IN CALIFORNIA HAVE NOT BEEN PLEDGED

Sacramento, Cal., May 10.—The 26 Taft candidates for delegates to the Republican national convention will not be pledged if they are elected.

So far as their signatures attest, they simply are running, free to join in any combination for any candidate nominated on the floor of the convention.

It was discovered in the files of the secretary of state here yesterday, that, whereas the Roosevelt, La Follette, Clark and Wilson candidates have all signed the affidavits required by law, declaring their personal preference for president, and their willingness to support "that candidate for president of the United States who shall have the highest number of votes throughout the entire state" (by the voters of their party) the forms supplied by the Taft California committee omit any statement of preference or any pledge of support.

Under the law this failure is not sufficient ground for the secretary of state to refuse the nomination papers.

SHERWOOD WOULD CALL FEW NAMES

His Predilection to Parliamentarianism Causes Him to Refrain.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, May 10.—Representative Isaac Sherwood, author of the dollar-a-day pension bill, today made an attack in the house on the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of pensions.

"This is the first time in the history of the republic that the pension bureau has been used to the great injury of the soldiers who saved the republic from dissolution," said General Sherwood.

Estimate Was Padded.

"In order to defeat the dollar-a-day pension, the pension bureau, through the secretary of the interior, made an estimate that the bill would, if enacted, cost $75,000,000. This was an estimate based upon returns made over 20 years ago, when there was no age pension law, and was an estimate now known to be padded over $28,000,000. It was a dishonest estimate, made to scare the country into the belief that this pension bill, if enacted, would bankrupt the federal treasury.

"I have now the evidence and I am holding this evidence in my hand that proves conclusively what I have claimed from the start of this controversy, and that is, the pension bureau has been manipulating these official estimates without regard to truth.

"I have here two official repor s from the pension bureau, both officially approved in the oice of the secretary of the interior, and these reports are only 11 days apart. One is dated April 12, 1912, and the other is dated April 28, 1912. One pretends to make a careful estimate of the cost of pension bill in which some nine distinct propositions are involved, and claims it is absolutely accurate, both from representative in the war department and the pension bureau.

"The other report says it would take the entire force of the pension bureau some two months to make an accurate report on the length of service and names of all the pensioners on the pension roll for publication.

Reports Confirm It.

"The official report from the pension bureau dated April 12, 1912, concedes all that I have claimed, that the pension office had not data for making the estimate of $75,000,000 as to the cost of my bill at the time these estimates were made. I would have to use much unparliamentary language in order to characterize this action of the pension bureau as it deserves to be characterized."

"I quote from these two officials' reports to prove absolutely that my contention that the pension bill as it passed the house could not cost over $41,000,000.

AT GREENLAND'S ICY CAP

New Map of the Island a Remindre of Erichsen's Tragic Fate.

London, May 11.—What is said to be the first accurate map and description of northeast Greenland, showing that the great island stretches much further eastward than has been generally assumed, appears this week in the Copenhagen Geographical Journal.

The authors are the Dane, Capt. Koch, and the German, Dr. Wegener, both of whom survived the ill-fated Denmark expedition, the leader of which, Mylius Erichsen, met his death in a tragic manner, as did his unfortunate companions, Hagen and Broenlund.

Hagen finished his sketch maps of Danmark Fiord and the Independence Sound while dying of hunger and exposure, while Broenlund, after Hagen's death, dragged himself, with both feet frozen, to the depot on Lambert's Land, where he arranged his work in such a manner that it could be easily located. Then he lay down and died too.

The most valuable feature of the Danmark report is the map of the hitherto unexplored region of East Greenland between the seventy-ninth and the eighty-second parallel, although the entire work covers the land between 75 degrees 43 minutes to the northernmost point of Greenland, 83 degrees 30 minutes. There are also the results of Mylius Erichsens' excursions to Shannon aLnd and the Pendulum Islands.

Dr. Wegener tells of the peculiar ice conditions in those inhospitable regions. Elsewhere in similar high latitudes the ice melts every summer for a brief period and drifts away, but the ice cap in northeast Greenland never melts.

It is only where the full force of the polar current strikes headlands and outlying islands that the ice is broken up in places and carried away. Along the whole coast section between the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth degrees, known as Glacier Bay, both land and sea are covered by one vast continuous ice sheet. The tides here cause tremendous strains and stresses, but the permanent ice cap prevents the formation of icebergs.

WRINKLES VANISH LIKE MAGIC

PRINCESS TOKIO Wrinkle Remover

A New Home Treatment That Delights! No Harmful Creams! No Plasters! No Rollers! No Massage! No Medicines! No Sub-Cutaneous Injections!

The Secrets of Fair Maids and Matrons of Old Japan Told

Did you ever see a Japanese woman with wrinkles, irrespective of age? Then learn how they achieve and maintain a smooth face, free from wrinkles. For the first time in America, the Prnicess Tokio treatment is being made known, and it is a revelation. Never before have the Christian women been able to solve the secrets of these oriental beauties, whose faces and forms have been the marvel through ages. But at last the treasure-trove has been unlocked, and there is set before every American lady, who writes immediately, the full knowledge about this wondrous new method.

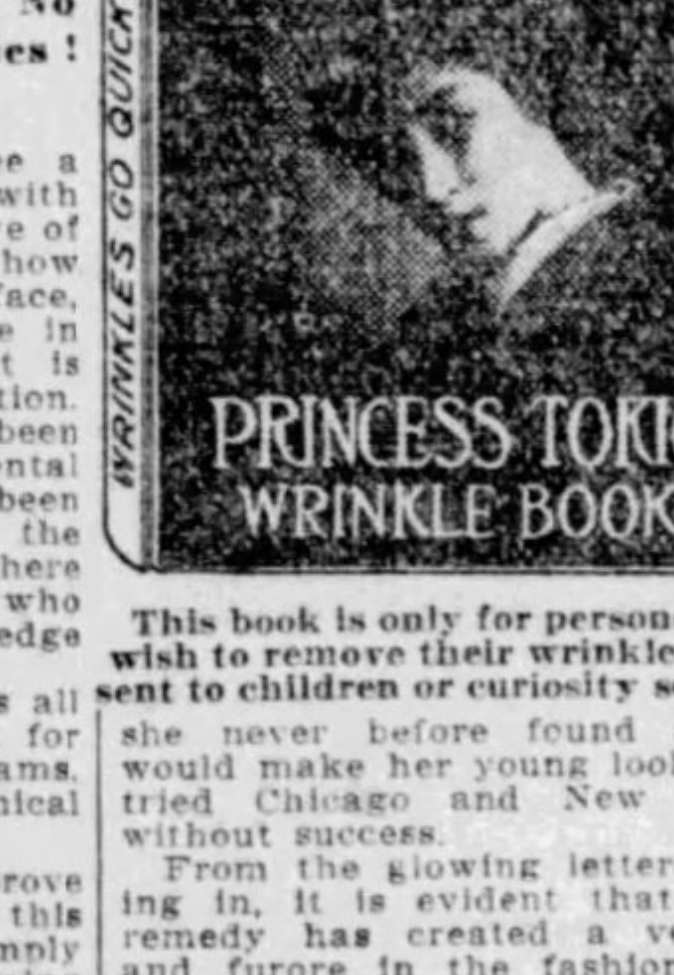
The Princess Tokio Wrinkle Book tells all about the Princes Tokio new treatment for removing wrinkles without harmful creams, pastes, lotions or plasters or mechanical appliances.

Reports from all over America prove conclusively the wondrous excellence of this remarkable new treatment and it is simply astonishing the thousands of letters being received from grateful women. A letter today from Mrs. H. E. Campbell states she used this treatment for two weeks and her wrinkles are all gone, and she further states that her face is as smooth as it was when she was a girl and that she is so happy that she cannot say too much in praise of this remarkable new treatment.

Ada Colville, of Texas, states that she used the treatment eight days and her face is entirely free of wrinkles and she is so delighted that she has found something that will keep her young longer.

A letter just received at this office from Mrs. A. L. Morran, away off in Canada, states that she was delighted with this new combination wrinkle treatment. That it removed all her wrinkles and leaves the face as smooth as an infant's and makes the skin fresh and young looking.

Mrs. E. W. Jones in her letter states: "The Princess Tokio wrinkle treatment is excellent." She further states that it not only removed her wrinkles, but made her face as soft and smooth as velvet, and that she never before found a remedy which would make her young looking and that she tried Chicago and New York treatments without success.



Princess Tokio Wrinkle Book

Get a Skin Like a Baby

All Particulars FREE

This book is only for persons who wish to remove their wrinkles. Not sent to children or curiosity seekers.

From the glowing letters of praise pouring in, it is evident that this remarkable remedy has created a veritable sensation and furore in the fashionable homes, and prominent society women and actresses adopt this method of remaining young-looking, banishing all signs of age.

Look Young Again: Get Rid of Wrinkles and Crows Feet

If you are a matron, would you like to look like a girl again? If you are fifty years of age, would you wish to look like a splendid young woman of twenty-five? If you are forty, would you like to look like a girl just out of her teens? Then to you this book will be of great value.

No money will be accepted for the Princess Tokio Booklet about wrinkles. It will be given out to you FREE, sealed privately. If you are over 70 years of age, don't apply. All you need to do is ask for a FREE copy, addressing Princess Tokio, Suite 2047, Central Bank Building, Denver, Colo., U. S. A.

It tells how to remove wrinkles by entirely new treatment in only eight days.

N. B.—Arrangements have been made whereby all our readers may receive all that is offered free, and you must enclose a stamp to prove you are really in need of a quick wrinkle remover.

NEW ORLEANS NEAR PANIC IN STORM

Cloudburst, Accompanied by Gale, Hail and Lightning, Floods City Streets.

New Orleans, La., May 11.—Dawn today brought relief and hope to thousands of people and ended a night of excitement and terror for those living in upstate towns and villages behind levees considered none too safe, because of the terrific rainstorm that swept down the Mississippi river from the northern portion of Louisiana to the gulf.

The deluge was accompanied by hail and lightning, and a near hurricane that dashed river water over levees in cascades from Baton Rouge south, tearing away temporary earthworks, recently constructed.

From scores of towns belated telegrams tell of conditions almost bordering on panic, where hundreds of frightened people left frame dwellings and sought safety in brick and stone buildings. Hundreds living in districts considered unsafe by the United States army officers, who had refused to heed warnings and leave their homes, changed their minds when the storm came, and an exodus began for the concentration camps.

Many places reported as much as six inches of rain which fell within about four hours ending at 10 o'clock, flooding towns and villages, causing the inhabitants to believe that the worst had happened—that the levees had given away under the tremendous strain, and the flood was on.

Work With Convicts.

At dozens and dozens of points up and down the river where levees were thought weakening, hundreds of citizens, white and black, worked alongside gangs of convicts all night long in the driving rain, digging mud and piling sand bags on levee tops to keep back the torrential waters piling down from the north. It was a fight for life and property against heavy odds at many places from Torras almost to this city.

At New Orleans the wind backed up the water until the gauge at 10 o'clock registered 21.9 feet; one-tenth more tha nthe weather bureau officials had predicted. Water was blown over the levees here at many places. At the Southern Pacific transfer ferry, the water literally poured over the lines of sand bags placed about the ferry house by the railroad people. Emergency gangs stopped the overflow after half an hour's work.

Train Crews in Water.

A carload of sacks, containing river sand, which had been kept in readiness, was quickly switched near the weak spots, and the bags were piled upon the soggy sacks which have held the water in check for two weeks.

As the men worked the water climbed inch by inch, over seats in the waiting romo. The train crews worked up to their knees in the water when they coupled the flat car containing the sand bags. The water was almost over the wheels of the flat cars.

Many who gathered about the levees were panicky. The levee engineers last night were unable to get into communication with any of the points up the river on account of the broken wires.

The city streets were turned into torrents, the water in several instances flooding business houses to the depth of four inches, filling basements and manholes. Many thought there was an overflow and the telephone exchange was a busy place by several hours. To add to the uneasiness, the city lighting plant was out of commission about 10 o'clock and most of the city was in darkness for nearly an hour. In the 25 minutes ending at 9 o'clock last night 1.7 inches of rain fell. City pump drainage stations recorded six and a half inches of rain, the system being entirely inadequate to care for the flood.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY

I made $15.00 in four evenings selling Yule Tide Cleaner. I sell at nearly every house. It is a wonderful chance for any man, woman, boy or girl to make money right at home and is certainly worth trying. You should easily make $3 or $4 every evening you work. I am glad to help girls, who like myself, have to earn a living. Address Laura M. Cohoe, Block 41, Derry, Pa.

CORNER TAFT ON BALLINGER CASE

Washington, May 11.—Charging that President Taft was first guilty of giving the people a crooked deal when he suppressed the Lawler memorandum and predated the Wickersham brief in the famous Ballinger controversy, Col. Roosevelt and other progressives will lay all possible emphasis on the Ballinger issue in their campaigning in Ohio next week.

To date, the Roosevelt forces have made little use of the Ballinger issue in their fight on Taft, but they expect to use it to great advantage in Ohio. They have been advised that no one thing hurt Taft so much with the people of his home state as his course in the Ballinger case and that there is a strong demand in Ohio that President Taft shall explain his actions in that connection.

Taft on Defensive.

Fighting, as he says, with his back to the wall or like a cornered rat, President Taft will be placed further on the defensive in rounding out his campaign in Ohio by this revival of the Ballinger issue.

He will be forced to go into a long and involved explanation as to why he had Ballinger's right hand man, Lawler, write the original draft of the letter exonerating and white-washing Ballinger, and then later denied the existence of the Lawler memorandum when congress called on him for all the documents he had held before him in deciding to sustain Ballinger and dismiss Glavis from the government service.

Asks for Explanations.

He will also be called upon to explain why Attorney General Wickersham's brief of evidence in the case was dated September 13, when as a matter of fact it was not prepared until at least three months after that date and was then transmitted by him to congress as one of the documents he had before him on September 13, when he decided the case in Ballingr's favor.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., May 14.—Chief among the features in the wheat market early today was the opening of the Dardenelles, a thing that will mean the release of a great deal of Russian grain. The throwing of this wheat upon the market no doubt will have a bearish effect for a time, and Liverpool was forced lower in consequence. As far as domestic conditions were concerned prospects of warmer weather was about the only bearish factor. So far nothing has developed to indicate any lessening of soft wheat prospects west of the Mississippi. Cash opened unchanged at $1.19¾. July ¼c off at $1.18⅝, and September ⅝c down at $1.16⅝.

Fresh buying and improved cash demand at Chicago rallied the market and carried prices about to the level of the previous close. Cash closed ½c up at $1.20¼, and July unchanged at $1.18⅝.

Somewhat weaker at the start, corn firmed up before midday. At Chicago commission houses bought and selling was scattered. September opened unchanged at 77c.

Corn prices at the end of the day were ⅛c to ¼c higher than the previous finals.

Oats lost ¼c on the call, July opening at 55½c. The early market was steady to firm.

Closing oats prices were ¼c to ⅜c lower.

Clover seed futures were weak and lower. In the first hour October dropped 10c to $10.60, and December 10c to $10.50.

Selling by bears was the main cause of clover weakness.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 14.	Close May 13.
Cash	1.19¾	....	1.19¾	1.20¼	1.19¾
May	1.19½	....	....	1.20¼	1.19¾
July	1.18¾	....	1.18	1.18⅝	1.18⅝
Sept.	1.16⅝	....	1.16⅝	1.17¼	1.17⅛
Dec.	1.19½	....	1.19	1.19⅝	1.20
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	81	80¾
May	80	....	....	81	80¾
July	78¾	....	....	79¾	79
Sept.	77	77⅝	....	77⅝	77
Dec.	....	....	....	64⅝	65
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	59	59⅝
May	59½	....	....	59	59⅝
July	55½	....	....	55½	55⅝
Sept.	44¼	....	44¼	44¼	44¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	13.25	....	....	13.00	13.25
Oct.	10.65	....	....	10.55	10.70
Dec.	10.45	10.50	....	10.45	10.60
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	94	94½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	11.00	11.00
Aug.	....	....	....	9.90	10.00
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	6.75	6.90
Aug.	....	....	....	5.90	6.00
Sept.	....	....	....	4.85	5.00
Oct.	....	....	....	4.70	4.80

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 14.	Close May 13.
May	1.17	1.17¾	1.16⅝	1.17	1.17
July	1.12	1.13	1.11⅝	1.12⅞	1.12⅝
Sept.	1.06¾	1.07½	1.06⅝	1.07⅜	1.07⅛
Dec.	1.07⅛	1.07⅝	1.06⅞	1.07⅝	1.07⅛
Corn—					
May	80¼	....	79⅝	80⅛	80
July	76⅜	....	76⅛	77⅛	76¾
Sept.	74⅝	....	74⅜	75⅛	74⅜
Dec.	63½	....	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Oats—					
May	56⅝	....	55⅛	56	56⅝
July	53	53⅛	52⅛	52⅝	53⅛
Sept.	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	43⅝
Dec.	44⅛	44¼	43⅝	44⅝	44¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 14.	Close May 13.
May	1.10⅝	1.11⅝	1.10⅝	1.11⅝	1.11⅛
July	1.06⅝	1.07⅛	1.06⅛	1.07⅛	1.07

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 14.	Close May 13.
July	....	....	....	1.15⅛	1.15
Sept.	....	....	....	1.15½	1.15½

DULUTH.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 14.	Close May 13.
July	....	....	....	1.17⅝	1.17⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	1.16⅝	1.16⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 14.	Close May 13.
Pork—					
May	....	....	....	19.25	19.17
July	19.37	....	19.35	19.47	19.37
Sept.	19.52	....	19.50	19.60	19.47
Lard—					
July	10.80	....	....	10.92	10.77
Sept.	11.00	....	....	11.12	10.97
Oct.	11.10	....	....	11.20	11.05
Ribs—					
May	....	....	....	10.42	10.35
July	10.45	....	....	10.52	10.45
Sept.	10.65	....	....	10.67	10.60

New York Stocks.

New York, May 14, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	132½	133	131¾	132
Atchison	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
Anaconda	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞
Amal. Copper	83⅝	83⅞	83⅛	83⅜
Am. Smelters	86	86¼	85⅝	86
Am. Tel. & Tel.	146⅛	146⅛	145¾	145¾
Am. Tobacco pfd.	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	55	55
Am. Beet Sugar	74½	75¼	74	74¼
Biscuit com.	158½	160½	158	159
Balt. & Ohio	109⅞	110	109½	110
B'lyn R. Trans.	83⅝	84	83½	83⅝
Cast I. Pipe com	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝
Cast I. Pipe pfd	56	56½	56	56½
Beth. Steel com	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39¼
Canadian Pac.	261	263¾	260⅝	263⅜
Clover Leaf	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
Clover Leaf pfd	32½	33½	32½	33¼
Colorado Fuel	29	29¼	29	29¼
Ches. & Ohio	80⅛	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝
Central Leather	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅝
Consolidated Gas	144⅛	144⅛	144	144
Can common	42¼	42¼	41⅞	41½
Can pfd.	120⅛	120⅛	119⅛	119⅝
Chino Copper	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
Corn Product com	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝
Erie com	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
Gt. Northern pfd	132⅝	132⅝	132⅛	132⅛
Gt. Northern Ore	41⅞	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛
Ill. Central	124½	125	124½	125
Int. Harvester com	116¼	121¼	116⅛	120¼
Interborough com	20½	20½	19⅞	20
Interborough pfd	59	59¼	58¼	58¼
K. C. Sou. com	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅝
Lehigh Valley	177⅞	178⅞	177⅛	177⅛
Louis. & Nash	159⅝	159⅞	159⅛	159⅛
Missouri Pacific	40⅛	41⅞	40⅛	40⅜
M. S. M.	142⅛	143⅞	142⅛	143⅞
M., K. & T. com	28⅛	28⅛	28	28
Miami	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝
North. Pacific	120⅝	121	120⅝	120⅝
National Lead	57	57	57	57
Nevada Con's	22	22⅛	22	22
Northwestern	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
North Am. Co.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅝	83⅛
N. Y. Central	119⅛	120⅛	119⅝	120⅛
N. & W. com	113	113⅛	113	113⅛
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	36	36⅛	36	36⅛
Penn. Ry.	124	124	123⅝	123⅞
Pacific Mail	33⅛	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
People's Gas Co.	108⅝	109	108⅝	109
Ray Con's	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
Reading com	176⅝	176⅞	175⅝	176⅝
Rock Island	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅞
Rock Island pfd	56⅛	58⅛	56⅛	58⅛
Rep. I. and S. Co.	23½	24⅝	23½	24⅝
Rep. pfd.	79⅝	80⅛	79⅝	80⅛
Ry. Steel Springs	36	36	36	36
South. Ry.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝
South. Ry. pfd	74½	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝
St Paul	107⅝	107⅞	107⅛	107⅝
South. Pacific	112	112¼	111¾	112⅛
So. Pac. Con. 4's	95½	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
Sloss-Shef. com	51	52	51	52
Texos Oil Co.	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
Tenn. Copper	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛
Union Pacific	171⅝	172⅝	171⅛	172⅝
Union Pacific pfd	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
U. S. Steel	69⅝	71⅛	69⅝	70⅞
U. S. Steel pfd	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Steel 5's	102⅛	102⅛	102	102⅛
U. S. Rubber com	59⅛	61	59	59⅛
Utah Copper	63⅛	63⅛	63	63
Virginia Chem	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
Western Md.	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
Wabash com	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Wabash pfd	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
Western Union	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
Westinghouse	76	76	76	76

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 14.—(Wall Street).—Buying of the anthracite coal stocks was the prominent feature at the opening of today's stock market. Lehigh Valley soon rose 1¼ with a substantial fractional gain for Reading. Canadian Pacific made a new high record with an over night gain of 1½. American Sugar was the strongest of the industrials, advancing 1½. United States Steel and the other metal stocks showed underlying strength. There was some weakness in International Harvester, Republic Iron and Steel and Rock Island preferred.

Profit taking met the rise in the coal road stocks, but neither Lehigh Valley nor Reading yielded materially, while many of the other standard shares made further gains. United States Steel was the chief feature of this group, advancing 2 points on extensive offerings. Canadian Pacific soon added to its record price of the opening and was followed by a smart rise in Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, one of its controlled companies. Sears-Roebuck rose over 5 points, attaining its best figures since last year's capital readjustment. Great Northern Ore certificates, Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred, Louisville & Nashville, National Biscuit and Union Bag & Paper issues all rose substantially, but the better known railway issues as a whole participated only slightly in the movement.

PIMPLES ON FACE 3 YEARS

"I was troubled with acne for three long years. My face was the only part affected, but it caused great disfigurement, also suffering and loss of sleep. At first there appeared red, hard pimples, which later contained white matter. I suffered a great deal caused by the itching. I was in a state of perplexity when walking the streets or anywhere before the public.

"I used pills and other remedies, but they failed completely. I thought of giving up when nothing would help, but something told me to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a Cuticura Booklet which I read carefully. Then I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and by following the directions I was relieved in a few days. I used Cuticura Soap for washing my face, and applied the Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. This treatment brought marvelous results so I continued with it for a few weeks and was cured completely. I can truthfully say that the Cuticura Remedies are not only all, but more than they claim to be." (Signed) G. Baumel, 1015 W. 20th Place, Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 31@31½c; solid pack, 31@31½c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 26½@27½c; rolls and prints, 28c; dairy, prime, 26c; packing stock, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17½@18c; New York state, 18c; brick, 16½@18c; limburger, 18@20c; domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 20c; current receipts, 18@19c.

Vegetables.

Onions—Homegrown, 50 lbs., $1.40; Egyptian, 100 lbs., $4.25@4.50; Texas Bermudas, case, $1.65@1.75; Crystal Wax, 2.00; Valencia, large case, $5.50; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Florida, $2.50@2.75.

Lettuce—Leaf, 11c head; Fla., hamper, $3.00@3.50.

Asparagus—Homegrown, 12c.

Rhubarb—Doz., 12½c.

Green Peas—Hamper, fancy, $2.25@2.50.

Rhubarb—Doz., 85c.

Cucumbers—Doz., 75@90c.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $4.00@4.50.

Wax Beans—Hamper, fancy, $3.25.

Mango Peppers—Crate, $2.25@2.50.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.40; Scotch, 165 lbs., $3.25; Florida, hamper, $2.50; Fla. Rose, bu., $2.50.

Seed Potatoes—150-lb. sack, Early Rose, $4.00@4.25; Early Ohio, $5.00; Triumph, $4.00; Irish Cobbler, $4.25@4.50; Rural and Carmen, $3.75.

Turnips—Bu., 40c.

Spinach—Home-grown, spring, bu., $1.00@1.50.

Parsley—Doz., 10c.

Onions—Green, 10@12½c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Bu., $1.00.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $2.00; bbl., $6.00; late Howes, $8.00.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.50.

Strawberries—24-qt. case, $3.50.

Oranges—Cal., $2.25@2.50.

Pineapples—Cuban, $3.25@3.50.

Lemons—California, $4.00@4.25.

Limes—100, $1.35.

Apples—Baldwins, prime, $5.00@5.50; Ben Davis, No. 1, $350; Gano, $3.00@3.50; Rome Beauty, $5.00; Stork, $4.00@5.00.

Figs—Turkish, 13@16½c.

Dates—Tunis, 12-ounce box, 15c; Fard, lb., 10c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, May 14.—Butter, unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Eggs, unchanged. Poultry, unchanged. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes, unchanged.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 14.—Butter, steady; creameries, 26@29c; dairies, 23@27c. Eggs, steady; receipts 33,290 cases; at mark, cases included 17½c; ordinary firsts, 16½c; firsts, 18c. Cheese, steady; Daisies, 15@15¼c; Twins, 15¼@15½c; Young Americas, 15@15¼c; Long Horns, 15@15¼c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 27 cars; Wis., $1.25@1.28; Mich. and Minn., $1.25@1.30. Poultry, live, steady; turkeys, 12c; chickens, 14½c. Veal, steady; 7@12c.

New York Produce.

New York, May 14.—Flour firm with a moderate inquiry. Wheat—Poor Liverpool cables and prospects of warmer weather caused a lower opening in wheat, but the market recovered later on commission house buying and lighter pit offerings; July, $1.16 15-16@1.17 5-16. Pork steady. Beef steady. Lard firm; middle west, $10.60@10.70. Sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 4.23c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.92c; molasses, 89 test, 3.17c; refined quiet. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay easy; prime, $1.60@1.65; No. 1, $1.60; No. 2, $1.45@150; No. 3, $1.25@1.35. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Butter, easy; receipts 12,242 tubs; creamery extras, 31@31½c; first, 30@30½c; seconds, 29@29½c; thirds, 27@28c; factory, current make, first, 25c; seconds, 24c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22½@23c; No. 3, 21@22c.

Cheese, steady and unchanged; receipts 5,336 boxes. Eggs, irregular; receipts 46,997 cases; fresh gathered extra first; regular packed, 20@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; fresh gathered checks, good to fine, 14½@15c; do poor to fair, 10@14c; state Penna., and nearby hennery, whites, large, new laid, 24c; do, selected whites, fair to good, 22@23½c; western gathered whites, 21½@22½c; state Penna. and nearby hennery browns, 21½c.

Poultry—Alive, not quoted; dressed, steady; western fowls, 14@16½c; turkeys, 13@22c.

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, May 14.—Receipts were light and the market ruled steady. Other live stock was unchanged.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $8.00; good mediums, $7.90@7.95; heavy yorkers, $7.85@7.90; light yorkers, $7.25@7.50; good mixed, $7.85@7.90; bulk of sales, $7.85@7.90; good pigs, $6.50@6.75; stags and roughs, $5.00@7.00.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 and up, $8.00@8.25; good to choice, $7.50@8.00; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200, $7.00@7.50; fair to good, 900 to 1,100, $6.50@7.00; common and light steers, $5.50@6.00; choice fat cows, $6.00@6.25; fair to good cows, $5.00@5.50; common cows, $3.50@4.00; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.50; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bolognas, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; choice fat heifers, $6.50@7.00; fair to good heifers, $5.50@6.00; common and light heifers, $4.00@5.00; good to choice feeding steers, $6.00@6.50; fair to good feeders, $5.50@6.00; stockers good to choice, $4.50@5.00; stockers common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25.00@65.00.

Veal Calves—Choice to extra, $7.00@7.25; fair to good, $3.00@4.00; common to light, $5.00@5.50; heavy and fed, $3.00@4.00.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $5.50@6.00; good to choice mixed, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.00; choice lambs, $8.25@8.40; fair to good yearlings, $7.00@7.50; culls, $3.00@6.00; yearlings, common to choice, $4.00@6.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 14.—Cattle active and firm. Veals—Receipts, 200; active and steady at $4.50@8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; active; heavy, $8.25@8.30; mixed, $8.15@8.25; Yorkers, $7.50@8.20; pigs, $7.15@7.35; roughs, $7.15@7.20; stags, $5.00@6.00; dairies, $7.75@8.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,400; slow; lambs, $4.00@9.40; yearlings, $7.50@7.75; wethers, $6.75@7.00; ewes, $5.75@6.00; sheep, mixed, $2.00@6.25.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 14.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; heavy yorkers, $8.25; light yorkers, $8.00; pigs, $7.40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $8.75. Calves—Receipts, 500; top, $8.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 30,500; market steady at Monday's average; beeves, $6.10@9.20; Texas steers, $5.75@7.60; western steers, $6.00@7.75; stockers and feeders, $4.20@6.70; cows and heifers, $2.90@7.85; calves, $5.00@7.65. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market 5c higher, $7.50; light, $7.30@7.80; mixed, $7.35@7.87½; heavy, $7.35@7.90; rough, $7.35@7.60; pigs $5.00@7.00; bulk of sales, $7.65@7.80. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; market slow, generally steady; native, $4.60@7.50; western, $4.80@7.50; yearlings, $6.00@8.25; lambs, native, $5.90@9.25; western, $6.25@8.00.

Cotton.

New York, May 14.—Cotton futures opened steady; May, 11.20c; July, 11.25c; Aug., 11.31c bid; Sept., offered, 11.35c; Oct., 11.40c; Nov., 11.42c; Dec., 11.47c; Jan., 11.44c; March, 11.51c bid.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2@6 points and sold 7@8 points net lower during the early trading in response to lower Liverpool cables, a fairly good weather map, scattered liquidation and local pressure. The official forecasts however, proved a little less favorable than looked for and the market during the middle of the morning was active and firmer with prices about 5 to 7 points higher on covering and dull support.

Offerings became heavier on the advance and after selling about 6 to 7 points net higher, the market reacted a point or two late in the forenoon under realizing and a renewal of local selling. Prices at midday were still from 5 to 6 points net higher, however, and the tone of the market was steady on the anticipation of a bullish government report early next month.

Spot quiet; middling uplands, 11.65c nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 10,000 bales, against 14,282 last week, and 8,336 last year. For the week, 65,000 bales, against 61,232 last week, and 65,408 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 1,972 bales, against 1,789 last year; at Houston, 1,072 bales, against 1,160 last year, and at Galveston, 1,766 bales, against 3,631 last year.

The market showed increasing firmness during the early afternoon, and it seemed that the fear of a bullish government report early next month was increased by unfavorable private crop advices from the central belt. Prices sold about 15 to 16 points net higher on covering and bull support.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, May 6.—Senate—The workmen's compensation bill was passed by a vote of 64 to 15. President Taft submitted a message on co-operation and the cost of living. The appropriations committee favorably reported a joint resolution appropriating $1,238,179 for Mississippi and Ohio Valley flood sufferers. President Taft transmitted a message approving the economy committee's plan for the retirement of government employes at 70 years, on annuities of one-half their salaries.

House—The house met at noon and considered miscellaneous legislation on the calendar. Williah S. Vare, Republican, was sworn in as a member from the First district of Pennsylvania. The Indian affairs committee voted to report favorably a bill granting freedom to the Apache prisoners of war. Representative Dyer introduced a bill to appropriate $30,000,000 for protection against floods along the Mississippi river and its tributaries. A joint resolution was adopted continuing the national peace commission for two years. A bill was passed appropriating $300,000 to equip army transports with lifeboats and rafts. The Bulkeley bill for the coinage of three-cent and one-half cent pieces was passed. A bill was passed empowering the President to invite the maritime nations to a conference in Washington to consider ocean travel reforms. Representative McCall introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of sanitary conditions in Washington.

Tuesday, May 7.—Senate—The conference report on the geenral service pension bill was agreed to. The Poindexter resolution providing for an investigation by the department of labor of the Lawrence, Mass., strike was agreed to. Senator Cummins addressed the senate at length on the steel schedule tariff bill. Secretary Stimson and Samuel Gompers advocated, before the Porto Rico committee, American citizenship for Porto Ricans. Senator Cummins declared he would attempt to defeat adjournment or any recess until after the various tariff bills had been passed. The agricultural committee ordered a favorable report on Senator Thornton's bill to provide for emergency crops on overflowed land in the south Mississippi valley.

House—The house met at 11 a. m. and resumed consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. The agricultural expenditures committee resumed investigation of the North Carolina swamp lands development. Charitable organizations and steamship representatives condemned the Burnett-Dillingham bill before the immigration committee. The appropriation of $6,000 for investigation of rural education by the bureau of education was increased to $15,000. The senate amendment adding $542,000 to the house bill for the relief of Mississippi river flood sufferers was accepted. The total carried by the bill as it will go to the President is $1,239,179.

Wednesday, May 8.—Senate—Senator Cummins continued his speech in favor of the metal schedule tariff bill. Chairman Dillingham announced that the Lorimer report would be submitted to the senate before the end of the week. A resolution was adopted fixing noon as the daily hour of meeting for the remainder of the session. An appropriation of $50,000 for emergency crops in the Mississippi valley was authorized. Senator Watson introduced an amendment to the steel bill authorizing the President by proclamation to admit free of duty for one year any article now on the dutiable list. The foreign relations committee tabled the Nicaraguan and Honduran loan treaties by a tie vote. The confirmation of Richard Sloan, to be judge for the district of Arizona, was discussed for upward of two hours, Senator Ashurst consuming practically all of the time in opposition.

House—The house met at noon and considered miscellaneous legislation on the calendar. The committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture was urged by Representative Nelson to investigate the bureau of animal industry. Steamship and other interests opposed the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill before the immigration committee. The Oldfield bill revising the patent laws was opposed as a direct attack on legitimate business, by manufacturers before the patents committee. The judiciary committee began public hearings in the investigation of the charges against Judge Archbald. Representative Madden arose to a question of personal privilege to resent criticism of his attitude on the postoffice appropriation bill by Minority Leader Mann. The sub-committee of the district committee continued its investigation of the District purchasing system.

Thursday, May 9—Senate—The rivers and harbors appropriation bill was passed with an addition of $8,000,000 to the house bill. Senators Percy and Newlands urged liberal appropriation for the Mississippi river, and Senator Burton denounced the policy of the government toward the Missouri river as a waste of money. Maurice L. Farrell, news editor of a Wall street ticker service, testified before the Titanic committee regarding misleading reports about that disaster.

House—The house met at 11 a. m. and resumed consideration of the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill. Chairman Pujo, of the "money trust" investigating committee, announced that banks are responding fully to the committee's inquiries. A recount by the elections committee of votes cast in the Third Connecticut district gives Representative Higgins a majority of 92, instead of 78, as officially returned after the last election. The house voted, 120 to 49, to abolish the commerce court. Representative Taggart introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the Western Newspaper Union, of Omaha, to ascertain whether it has violated the Sherman antitrust law.

Friday, May 10.—Senate—A bill was passed to permit $10,000,000 increase in the indebtedness of the Philippines over the present $5,000,000 debt. The conference report on the fortifications bill, carrying $4,036,235, was agreed to. Senator Cummins continued his speech on the steel schedule tariff bill. The Interstate commerce committee reported favorably on Senator Clapp's bill of lading measure. A bill for the retirement of government employers in the classified serivce, except postmasters, was favorably reported. The bill to pension and retire members of the fire and police departments of the District was favorably reported by Mr. Gallinger.

House—The House met at noon, and resumed consideration of the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, which was passed. The judiciary committee continued its hearing on the charges against Judge Archbald, of the Commerce Court. The agriculture expenditures committee continued its hearings into the charges against the meat inspection service. The labor committee ordered a favorable report on the Hughes industrial bill. Chairman Pujo, of the banking and currency committee, asked the rules committee for a special rule to consider his amendment to the banking law, which would give the "money trust" committee visitorial powers over national banking associations. The District committe began consideration of the proposed District excise bill.

Saturday, May 11.—Senate.—Considered miscellaneous ligislation. Secretary Nagel reported investigation of Lawrence strike would be considered and submitted within next fortnight. Majority and minority members of Lorimer committee agreed to file both reports on investigation May 20, and agreed that vote on case be taken at this session of congress.

House—Considered private pension bills. Judiciary committee continued its investigation of charges against Commerce Court Judge Archbald.

Eyes Cured Free

Before
After

The Above Show for Themselves What a Few Weeks Use of Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion Has Done.

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This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy, sent to you prepaid, with testimonials from thousands of cured patients. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6614 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

Name..............................

Street..............................

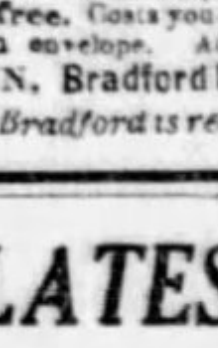
City.............. State..............

FINANCIAL CONDITION GOOD

New York, May 13.—Considering somewhat adverse conditions, the $65,000,000 New York City bond issue be regarded as a positive success, says Henry Clews. The average price realized, 100.747, was not low, in view of the fact that investors are insisting upon and obtaining better returns. Evidently there is no lack of capital seeking employment when the requirements of safety and profit are met.

This ready demand for the better class of investments is encouraging. It shows that in the estimation of shrewd buyers fundamental financial conditions are sound.

In the speculative situation there was a sharp change. During the first half of the week the weakest section of the market was in Steel securtites; the fact that the last quarterly dividend of the Steel Corporation was to be entirely paid out of surplus creating a bad impression. The recovery, however, was prompt, for the steel industry is very active and the various producers are turning out an enormous output.



REDUCE YOUR FAT

Take off 1 lb. a day, safely, gently, until your figure is perfect. No starvation, no harmful medicines, no tiresome exercising. Absolutely quickest & best method. Big stomach, fat hips, double chin vanish. Shortness of breath, asthma, rheumatism, kidney & heart troubles leave as the fat goes away by my treatment. Write for FREE PROOF TREATMENT, Book of Valuable Advice & Testimonials free. Costs you absolutely nothing. Everything confidential; plain envelope. Address DR. H. C. BRADFORD, 11 N, Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d Street, New York.

Dr. Bradford is regular physician, licensed by N. Y. State

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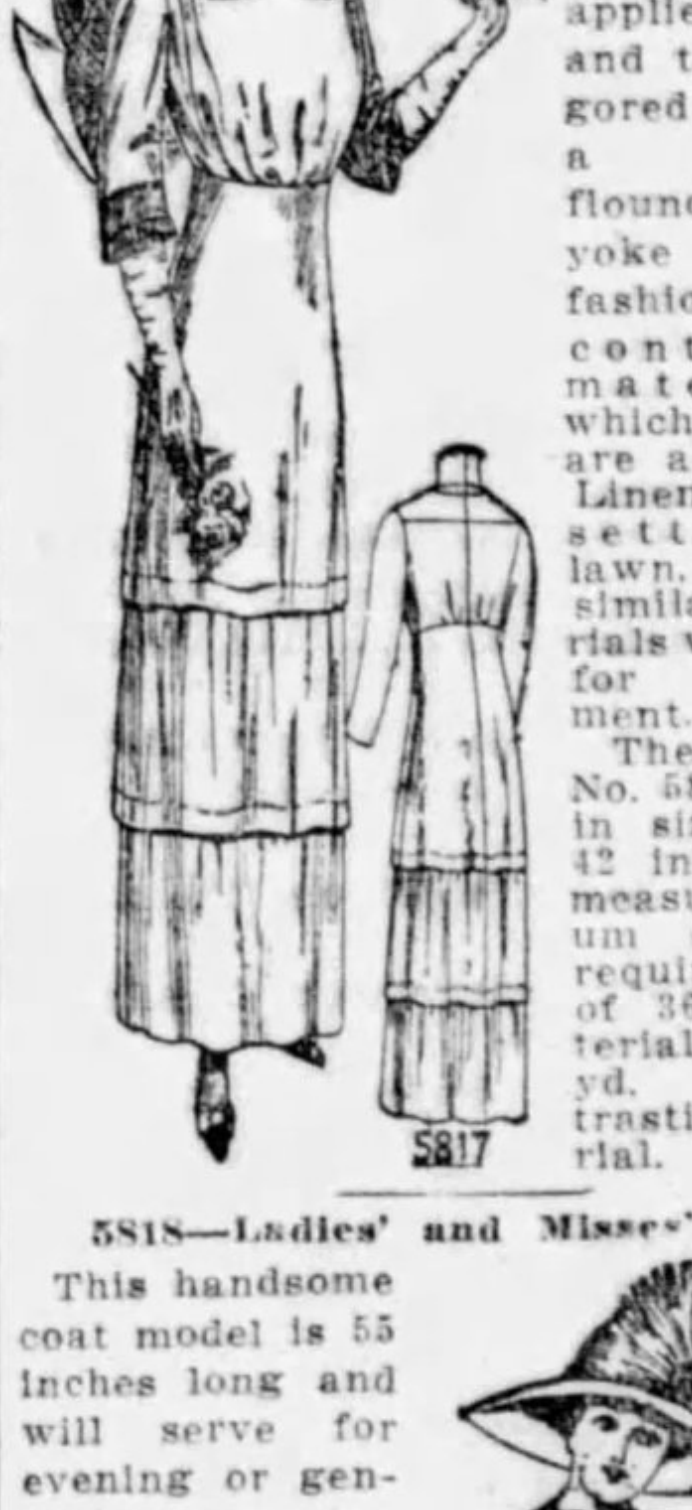
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

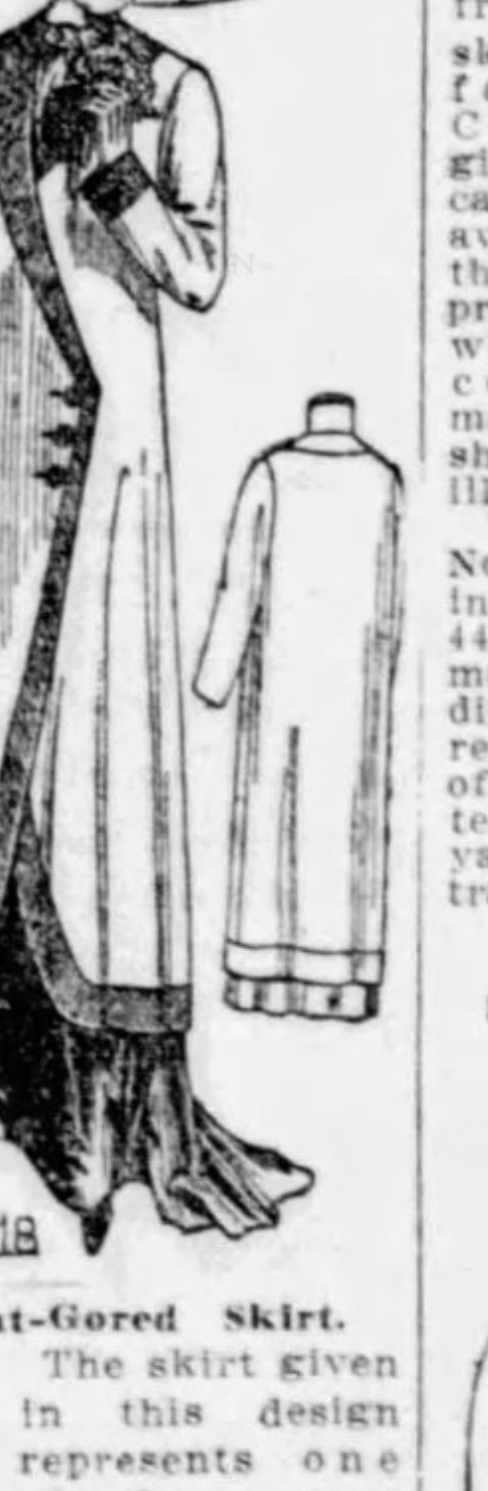
5817—Ladies' Empire Dress.


5817

The charming empire frock here shown is one of the newest styles of the summer. It is made with applied yoke and the three-gored skirt has a double flounce. The yoke is pretty fashioned of contrasting material of which the cuffs are also made. Linen, marquisette, voile, lawn, mull and similar materials will serve for development.

The pattern, No. 5817, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 6 yds. of 36 in. material and ½ yd. of contrasting material.

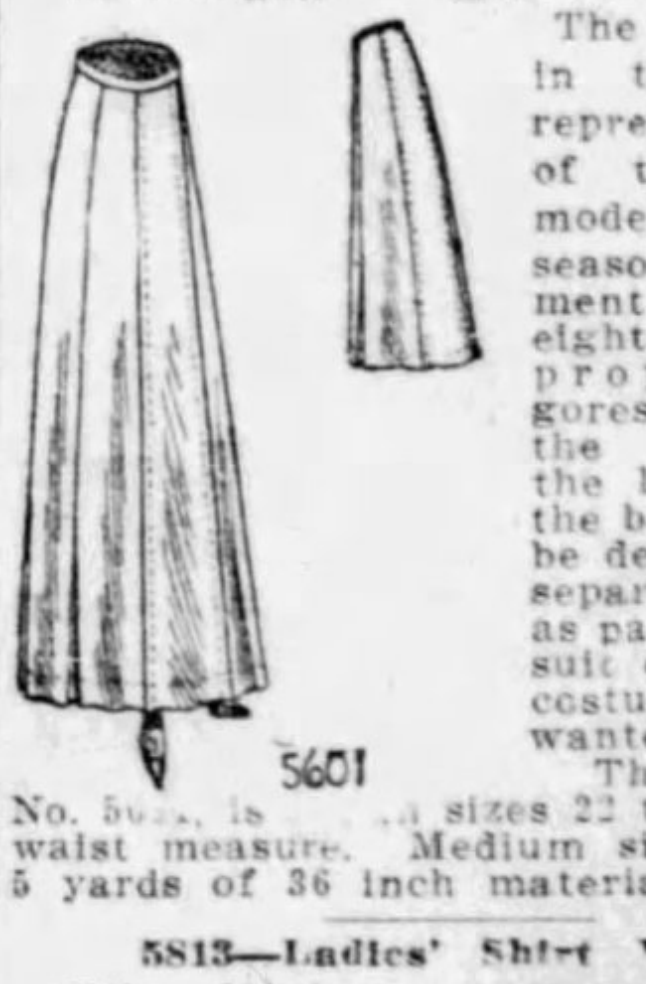
5818—Ladies' and Misses' Coat.


5818

This handsome coat model is 55 inches long and will serve for evening or general wear, according to the material used and the manner of development. Taffeta silk, pongee, mohair serge and linen are among the most appropriate materials, and the garment is clever trimmed with bands of contrasting goods as illustrated.

The pattern, No. 5818, is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 4¾ yds. of 36 inch material and 1½ yds. of contrasting material.

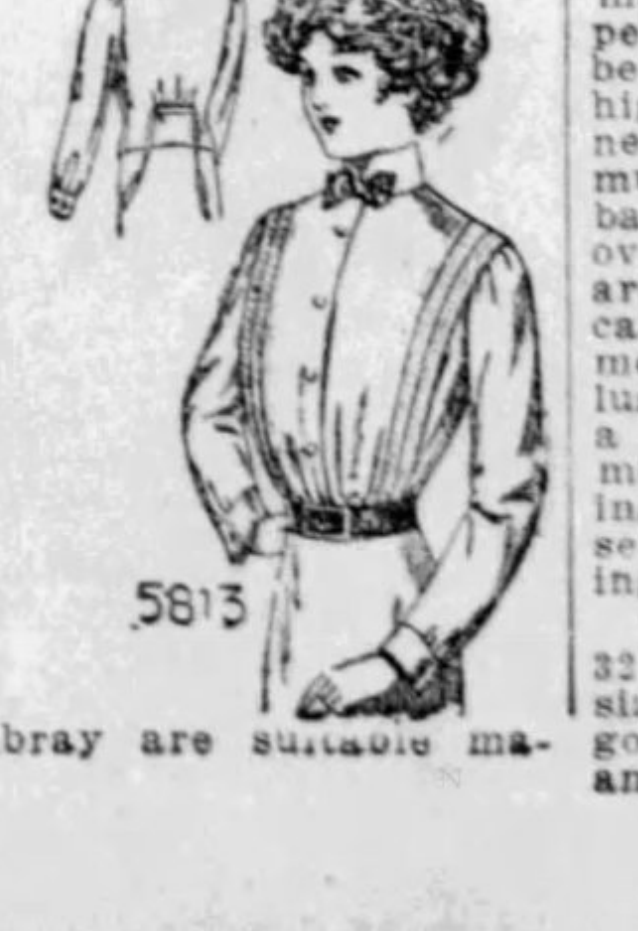
5601—Ladies' Eight-Gored Skirt.


5601

The skirt given in this design represents one of the newest models of the season. The garment is cut in eight perfectly proportioned gores and has the closing at the left side of the back. It may be developed for separate wear or as part of a coat suit or complete costume in any wanted material.

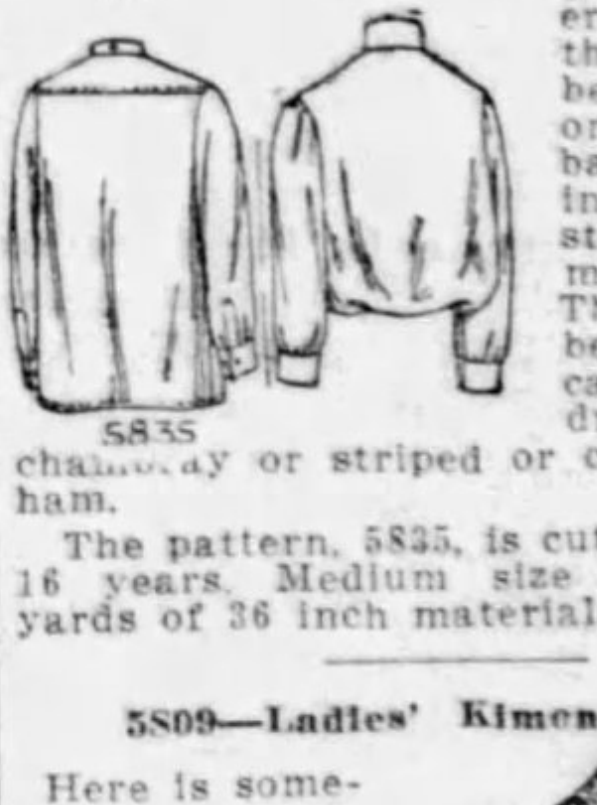
The pattern, No. 5601, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 36 inch material.

5813—Ladies' Shirt Waist.


5813

This dainty shirt waist is made with shoulder plaits that add style to the garment and make an uncommon waist out of an ordinary design. The plain sleeves have link button cuffs and the waist is finished with neck band so that any style collar may be worn. Linen, madras, percale and chambray are suitable materials.

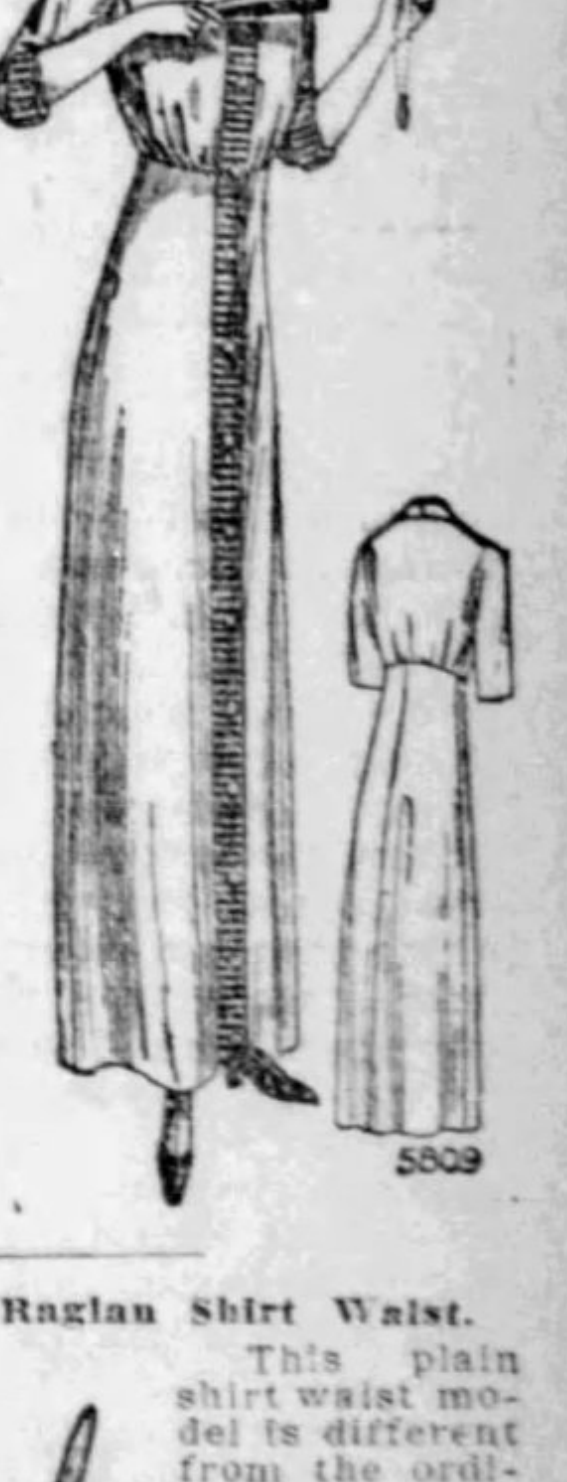
5835—Boys' Blouse.


5835

Many mothers will appreciate this simple blouse model, which may be fashioned in a short time without the least difficulty. The pattern offers choice of plain or gathered sleeve and the waist can be made with or without the back yoke-facing. Rolling or standing collar may be used. The blouse may be made up of cambric, madras, percale, chambray or striped or checked gingham.

The pattern, 5835, is cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Medium size requires 1⅞ yards of 36 inch material.

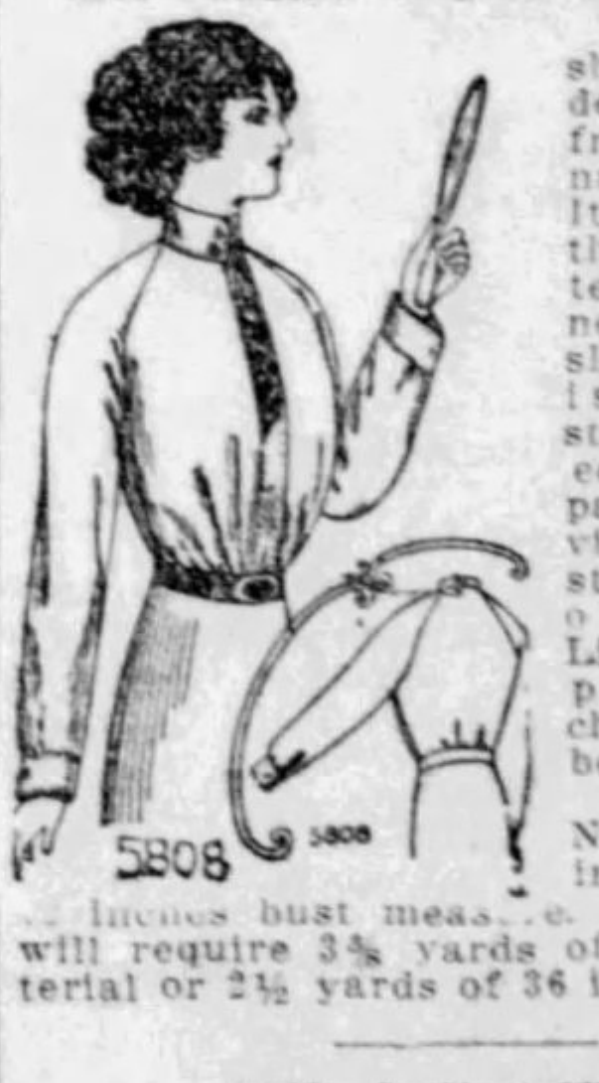
5809—Ladies' Kimono Dress.


5809

Here is something new in house dresses. The frock is a kimono garment very simple to make, yet quite dainty and charming in appearance. The dress closes at the front and the skirt is cut in four gores. Chambray, gingham, percale or linen is available and the frock is pretty trimmed with bands of contrasting material as shown in the illustration.

The pattern, No. 5809, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5¼ yds. of 36 inch material and 1 yard of contrasting goods.

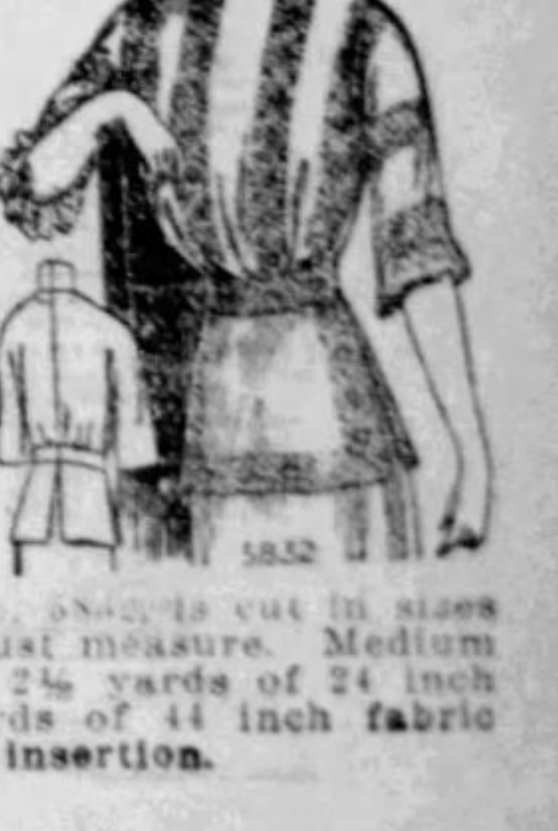
5808—Ladies' Raglan Shirt Waist.


5808

This plain shirt waist model is different from the ordinary designs. It is made with the sleeves extending to the neck edge. The sleeves are finished with straight tailored cuffs; the pattern provides for the standing turnover collar. Linen, madras, percale or chambray may be used.

The pattern, No. 5808, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 3⅜ yards of 27 inch material or 2½ yards of 36 inch fabric.

5832—Ladies' Waist.


5832

Here is one of the newest and most fashionable waist designs. The garment has deep peplum and can be finished with high or low neck. Lawn, mull, organdy batiste and allover embroidery are excellent for carrying out the model. The illustration give a pretty trimming idea, using bands of insertion and edging.

The pattern, No. 5832, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2¼ yards of 24 inch goods or 1⅞ yards of 44 inch fabric and 8¾ yards of insertion.

"A VOTE FOR TAFT IS VOTE FOR BOSSES"

—COL. ROOSEVELT

Colonel Makes Public a Forceful Letter to Minnesota Man—Tells Who's for President.

New York, May 10.—The Roosevelt committee today gave out the following copy of a letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt to R. A. Caswell, of Minneapolis:

"New York, May 10, 1912.

Hon. R. A. Caswell, Chairman of the Roosevelt committee and Clerk of the Supreme Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I wish it had been possible for me to go again to Minnesota. Unfortunately, it is physically impossible. Nine states have now held presidential primaries, or their equivalent—North Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Oregon, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maryland. These states, the only ones in which there has been a free chance for the expression of the popular will, are to be represented by 256 delegates in the Chicago convention.

216 Against Taft.

"Forty of these delegates are instructed for President Taft and 216 are against him. He has carried but two of the nine states—New Hampshire and Massachusetts—while in Massachusetts the Roosevelt delegates at large were elected by over twice the majority which Mr. Taft obtained on presidential vote.

"In Maryland the majority against Mr. Taft was about the same, proportionately, as the majories for him in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In the other seven states the majorities against him range from to 1, to 20 to 1. In all the states together about three out of every four of the Republicans voted at the primaries were against Mr. Taft. If primaries could be held in all the states there would undoubtedly be no substantial variation from these figures, and Mr. Taft could by no posibility have 200 votes in the Chicago convention.

"Mr. Taft's chance of renomination lies solely in securing at Chicago delegates who will misrepresent the will of the people. He can get these delegates, not in the primary states, but in the convention states where delegates are chosen under the old system, and even in these states he can only get them where the state is ruled by a boss.

Bosses Dislike T. R.

"After a prolonged experience of me as president, practically all of the big bosses in the Republican party dislike me so heartily that they opposed Mr. Taft's nomination because I favored it. They were afraid that Mr. Taft would give them the same kind of trouble that I had given them. After three years and a half experience of Mr. Taft since he has been elected, these same men have turned around and heartily favor his renomination. They were opposed to me four years ago and they are opposed to me now. They were opposed to Taft four years ago when they had not tried him as president and they heartily support him now.

"These men include, for instance, Mr. Gallinger in New Hampshire, Mr. Aldrich in Rhode Island, Mr. Penrose in Pennsylvania, Mr. Kealing in Indiana, Mr. Lorimer in Illinois, Messrs. Guggenheim and Evans in Colorado, Mr. Calhoun and the Southern Pacific railway crowd in California, and the Amalgamated Copper crowd in Montana; and in your own state they include Mr. Smith and Mr. Tawney.

"The fight is a nation wide fight of the plain people against the bosses. There is just one candidate whom it is possible to nominate against the bosses, and that is myself. Every vote for every other candidate from now on is in reality a vote for Mr. Taft. The fight is against the bosses in Minnesota, as it is everywhere else.

How to Vote for Bosses.

"A vote for Mr. Taft is a vote for the bosses; it is a vote for Lorimer, for Penrose, for Guggenheim, for Gallinger and for all the rest of them; and it is a vote for these men whether it is cast in Minnesota or in Massachusetts, or in Ohio, or New Jersey, or California.

"I became a candidate only when I became convinced that no other progressive candidate could by any possibility be named against Mr. Taft. The contest has gone so far as to make it now evident that I certainly can be nominated against Mr. Taft, and that either I shall be nominated or else a reactionary will be nominated. It is also evident that not only every progressive Republican, but every man who believes in decency and honesty in politics, who is against boss rule and for the genuine rule of the people, and is for the elimination of special privileges and for efficient endeavor to secure social and industrial justice, can achieve his purpose only by supporting my candidacy.

"My personal interest is of no concern one way or the other, but it happens that at this time I typify and embody the great cause which can only be furthered by supporting me. Almost everywhere where I have been able to appear personally in this campaign and fight the bosses we have beaten them and I ask that Minnesota stand beside Oregon and Illinois, Pennsylvania and Nebraska, Maine, Kansas and Maryland in this fight.

(Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt."

GROCER SUES VANDERBILT

Draws Denial That Millionaire Ever Ate His Goods.

New York, May 10.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., says he didn't get 'em, didn't eat 'em and doesn't owe for 'em. He refers to $642 worth of groceries which Albert Klenck, Fourth avenue grocer, declares he supplied to the millionaire about five years ago.

Klenck has filed suit against his rich customer, alleging that between April 22 and September 4, 1907, he supplied edibles to the total value of $888, which went to stock the cook's galley of the private yacht Tarantula. He says $216 was paid on account and the amount sued for is the balance due, which Mr. Vanderbilt has neglected to pay.

Mr. Vanderbilt, through his attorneys, yesterday filed an answer which is a general denial.

LETS PEOPLE RULE

Resolution Provides for Direct Election to Senate.

Washington, May 14.—The house adopted yesterday, 237 to 39, a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution to permit the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. It already had passed the senate and now goes to the president.

All that remains to be done is the formal signing of the instrument and the issuance of the proclamation to the states to signify their wishes on the proposed change.

The vote was preceded by a bitter fight, in which the southern members joined common cause against the resolution. Led by Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, the Mississippi and Louisiana delegations fought to prevent its passage because of the senate amendment which gave the federal government supervision of the elections. They based their opposition almost entirely on the danger of negro domination.

There was not a single Republican vote cast against the resolution, which was adopted to the accompaniment of thunderous applause.

Direct election of senators was first taken up by congress in 1826.

Senator Bristow, of Kansas, introduced in 1911 the bill that passed yesterday.

MURDOCK PRAISES T. R.'S COLUMBUS SPEECH

Medina, May 14.—War to the knife on the reactionary and special privilege was proclaimed in the name of Theodore Roosevelt by Congressman Victor Murdock here last night.

Murdock, the flame-haired fighter from the sunflower belt, held the Taft administration up to shame for the appointment of Archbald to the commerce court, and pried into the judge's record, accusing him of favoring big business and the family of J. Pierpont Morgan.

"What is insurgency?" he demanded. "It is war to the knife, knife to the hilt, against special privilege and the 'interests' in politics.

"Our element of the Republican party is the one that believes there are some things no true American will swallow.

"It believes in telling the people special privilege has its servants in legislative halls, that it even lurks in the sacred shadow of the bench itself.

"The most notable speech of the decade was the speech of Theodore Roosevelt at Columbus, at which he said the people should be given some control over judicial decisions. If a cat may look at a king, even an ordinary citizen may sometimes glance at the judiciary."

STUBBS CALLS TAFT ENEMY OF PEOPLE

Ada, May 14.—Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, made the most remarkable speech of the campaign in this section of the country when he spoke in the college auditorium for Roosevelt and the progressive principles last night.

The auditorium was crowded to capacity by the students and citizens of the town. Round after round of applause greeted the speaker when he declared Roosevelt to be the only safe and strong man to have at the head of the nation. In part he said:

"Taft forfeited every right to renomination when he said the people of Ohio had no right to say by primaries who their candidate should be.

"Taft by written letter indorsed Cox's party. If he wants to denounce Cox he ought to do it before Tuesday.

"Taft has changed his friends in the past four years, now the moneyed interests also support him.

"Taft turned over his office to the Guggenheim syndicate. I think he did it because he did not want to fight those men.

"As for the judges, I don't think the judges are any nearer heaven than the rest of us.

"Teddy has a backbone like a telegraph pole.

"His seven years' record reads like a century's work.

"Taft cannot have 500 delegates. Teddy is the choice of the people and will be nominated, and on the first ballot, at that.

"I do not charge Taft with bad faith, but with bad management. He would rather play golf than to get down to the hard work of a President. We need a fighting general at the head of our nation, and Roosevelt is the only man who will fill the place.

Women Refused to Enter Life Boats

London, May 10.—The chief baker of the Titanic, C. Joughen, testified that members of the crew had to carry some of the women up to the boat deck and drop them into the boats. Many of the women refused to go, saying they were safer on board the steamer. The men stood back voluntarily. As Joughen came up from below he noticed that the emergency doors between the second and third-class sections were open, giving the third-class passengers direct access to the boat deck.

Joughen remained on board the Titanic until she went down and was two hours in the water. The new lifebelts with which the Titanic was supplied were, Joughen said, a great improvement on the old ones. "It was only a matter of keeping your head," he said.

BORN AFTER MOTHER'S DEATH

Baby Boy, Delivered by Caesarian Operation, Full of Vitality.

New York, May 13.—The world's first baby boy to be born after his mother's death is now in Fordham hospital, full of vitality and apparently destined to a long life. By a Caesarian operation the child was delivered 10 minutes after the mother had died of apoplexy. The boy weighed 8½ pounds. The case is said by physicians to be most startling as showing that life persists in the organs following death. The boy's mother was Mrs. Rebecca Lipschitz, of 804 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street, the Bronx, who died early Saturday morning.

The Barnard College girls at Columbia University have a new song, the refrain of which is "Buy a Brick." This does not signify that the girls are committed to militant suffragism, but that they are taking an active part in raising money for a new building much needed by the college.

CROWD AND MUSIC GREET PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft on Rapid Tour of Towns in Eastern Ohio Tuesday.

Alliance, O., May 14.—To the deep roar of steamboat whistles, the sharper scream of factory sirens and the agonized wails of circus calliopes, President Taft hurried up through the pottery towns of the north Ohio river valley today in strenuous action again to secure Ohio's vote at next Tuesday's primaries.

Mr. Taft's train left Steubenville early today to an accompaniment of some highly technical steamboat music. He steamed through Wellsville, O., at 20 miles an hour, while the elephants and yawning canvasmen of one of the "greatest shows on earth" stood gaping at his train.

First at East Liverpool.

At East Liverpool the President made his first speech of the day; at Wellsville his second, and at Alliance the third. To his East Liverpool audience the President talked of the achievements of his administration and put in a word of appeal for support from the potters.

"As for your pottery business," said the President, "the Payne tariff law made certain provisions to prevent frauds in the introduction of pottery into the country by undervaluation so as to secure to you the opportunity of having such protection as you needed and it meant to you the prosperity of all your potteries in this neighborhood."

If Roosevelt Should Die.

From East Liverpool the President turned south and moved in the circus belt once more for a speech at Wellsville. President Taft spoke there about 9:30, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was expected an hour or two later and the big show was due to open its canvas doors in the afternoon. Country folks for miles about were on hand.

"Did you ever think what an awful thing it would be for this country if the Lord were to reach down His hand and lift up Mr. Roosevelt to the realms of the blessed and deprive us of his company?" asked the President.

The crowd laughed.

CLAPP SAYS PRESIDENT IS TOOL OF INTERESTS

Marietta, May 14.—Greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience in this city last night, Senator Moses W. Clapp, of Minnesota, delivered a forceful address for Colonel Roosevelt.

Declaring that Roosevelt's administrations achieved more than any administration since that of Abraham Lincoln, Senator Clapp said that only a progressive can be elected to the presidency this year and that he, together with nine-tenths of the Republican voters, would be glad to wipe out what had been done by the Taft administration during the past three years.

The speaker declared that leadership is only recognized when it is in accordance with the will of the people.

Attacking the Paine tariff law and other measures which he stated that President Taft had doctored up in the interests of the few rather than the masses, Senator Clapp said that the President was not carrying out the Roosevelt policies.

He declared Democratic states came over to the Republican column, when Roosevelt was on the ticket and that Taft is being led by Aldrich, Cannon and others who were opposed to him four years ago.

Claiming that the Republican defeats of 1910 were due to the Taft measures, the speaker declared President Taft had not carried out platform pledges.

ISMAY CHEERED IN ENGLAND

Titanic Survivor Declines to Discuss Tragedy.

Liverpool, May 11.—A big crowd waited the arrival of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, on board the Adriatic, and cheered him as he walked down the gangway with his wife, who had gone on board at Queenstown and accompanied him here.

Mr. Ismay lifted his hat in acknowledgement of the reception, but excused himself from making a statement to the press, saying that he was still suffering from the strain of the disaster. He expressed his gratitude for cablegrams and letters he had received from public societies and private friends conveying their sympathy with and their confidence in him 'during the greatest trial of my life."

Mr. Ismay was pale and haggard and appeared much touched by his reception.

ITALIANS PUNISH BEDOUINS

Defeat Several Groups of Arabs Under Turkish Officers.

Tobruk, Tripolitania, May 13.—An Italian force consisting of three battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery while out on a reconnaisance in the desert, in the vicinity of this city today, surprised and defeated several important groups of Bedouin Arabs, under command of Turkish officers, according to a report current in Italian circles here.

A severe engagement occurred as a result of which the Bedouins retreated, leaving 100 dead on the field. The Italians lost only three killed and three wounded.

BRITISH WAGE ACT FAILS

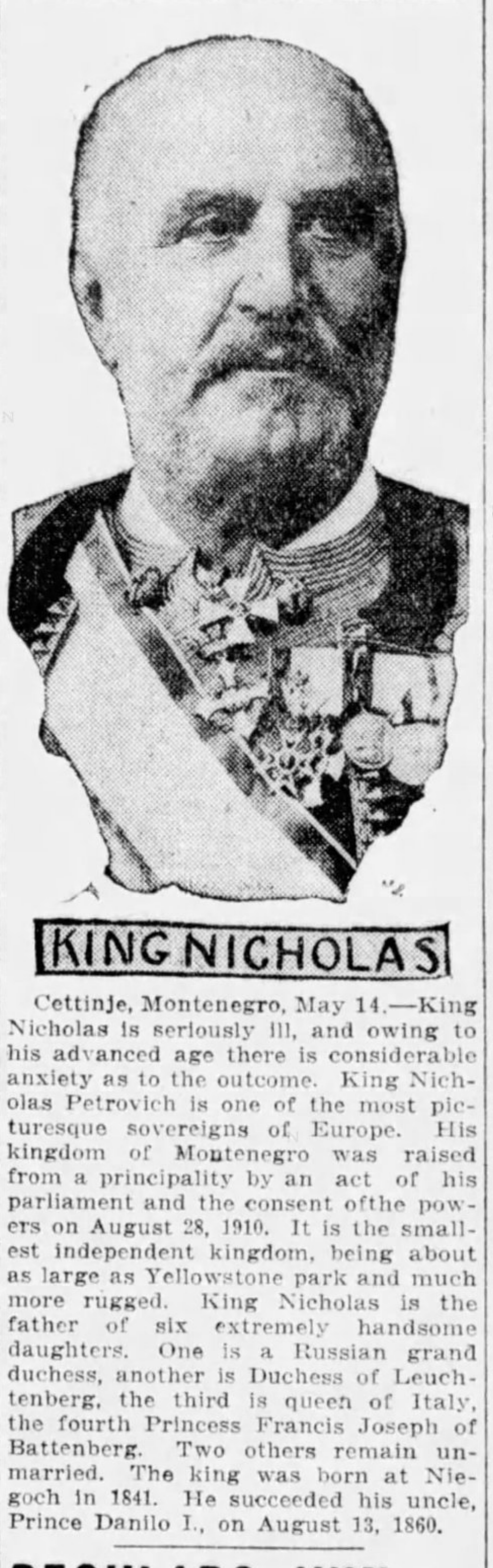
New Crisis Threatened in Coal Mining Situaton.

London, May 11.—The recently enacted minimum wage act for miners has already broken down, and the country is threatened with another great crisis in the coal trade.

As before, South Wales is the storm center, the colliery laborers there objecting to the decision of Lord St. Aldwyn, chairman of the local wages board, which gives less than the five shillings a day which the men expected to obtain under the new act.

At a conference today at Cardiff of the South Wales Miners' Federation it was decided not to participate further in the work of the district wages board until the whole situation has been reviewed.

Ruler of Smallest Kingdom Is Ill



KING NICHOLAS

Cettinje, Montenegro, May 14.—King Nicholas is seriously ill, and owing to his advanced age there is considerable anxiety as to the outcome. King Nicholas Petrovich is one of the most picturesque sovereigns of Europe. His kingdom of Montenegro was raised from a principality by an act of his parliament and the consent ofthe powers on August 28, 1910. It is the smallest independent kingdom, being about as large as Yellowstone park and much more rugged. King Nicholas is the father of six extremely handsome daughters. One is a Russian grand duchess, another is Duchess of Leuchtenberg, the third is queen of Italy, the fourth Princess Francis Joseph of Battenberg. Two others remain unmarried. The king was born at Niegoch in 1841. He succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo I., on August 13, 1860.

REGULARS WIN MEXICAN FIGHT

Most Decisive Conflict of Revolution Is Expected Soon.

El Paso, Tex., May 10.—The Mexican federal army has repulsed the rebel advance guard of General Orozco, and sharp skirmishes are now in progress preliminary to what is expected to be the most decisive battle of the revolution. Nearly 15,000 men are engaged on both sides, and the objective point of the rebels is Torreon, the railroad gateway of northern Mexico.

The government claims it drew first blood yesterday, killing 90 insurrectos and losing but seven men aside from several wounded.

In a telegraph office improvised in a box car on a desert 50 miles north of Torreon, General Victoriano Huerta, commander of the federal army of northern Mexico, transfererd today by telegraph to an Associated Press representative here news of military developments of the last 24 hours. The box car stood a few miles from the town of Bermejillo.

The wire had been set up direct to the federal camp, being routed from El Paso via Laredo, Texas, Monterey and Torreon, a round-about circuit eastward of more than 1,000 miles. This was made necessary by the seizure of all telegraphic lines directly south of here by the rebels.

From the improvised telegraph office General Huerta talked enthusiastically of the battle to come.

"Yesterday, Thursday, General Rabago completely routed 1,000 rebels at Zaratoza and Tlahualilo, both near Torreon," said General Huerta. "The rebels lost 90 dead and many wounded, while our loss was seven dead and a few wounded. The rebels were driven back in hasty flight and are pursued by cavalry under General Villa.

"On Wednesday we heard that a detachment of 1,000 rebels were advancing on us and we organized a column which went by railroad under General Rabago. To cut off relief we sent overland volunteer and regular cavalry from the forces of Villa.

"They arrived about 6 o'clock Thursday morning and immediately attacked the rebels. The fight became more intense, General Aabago arrived and flanked the rebels. He had with him artillery and machine guns. The fight lasted six hours. We completely routed the enemy. Our losses were two killed and seven wounded."

MEXICAN BATTLE NEAR

Federals to Press Advantage Over the Rebels.

El Paso, Tex., May 14.—General Huerta, commander of the federal troops, with headquarters at Conejos, recently abandoned by the rebels, today ordered an advance on the main body of the Orozco army gathered at Escalon and Rellano. These points are about 400 miles south of the American border on the Mexican Central Railroad.

Advices from Huerta's camp were that the federal forces would press forward to follow up the decisive advantage gained in the fighting Sunday and that a battle may be expected early tomorrow. The rebels have had nearly 48 hours in which to recover themselves from the defeat administered by Huerta's command, through the superiority of his artillery, and last reports from insurrecto headquarters were that Orozco was confident of holding the positions now occupied by his men in the hills of Rellano.

GIRL DANCES UP MONUMENT

Boston, May 14.—Miss Beth Stone, "premiere danseuse" with a light opera company, danced up the 294 steps of Bunker Hill monument on her toes at noon today.

So far as is known, no toe dancer ever has climbed this number of steps in dancing.

Miss Stone paused only once for her breath and this on next to the last landing, when she imagined herself still far from the top. The dance occupied five minutes.

PRAISES ISMAY AT THE BRITISH TITANIC INQUIRY

London, May 9.—J. Bruce Ismay did everything an Englishman could do, and his conduct following the accident to the Titanic was exemplary, according to the testimony of James Johnson, a steward on the Titanic, who testified today at the British wreck commissioner's inquiry into the loss off the White Star steamer.

Evidence that the doors of four water-tight bulkheads had been opened after having been closed from the bridge was introduced at the British wreck commission's inquiry into the loss of the White Star steamer Titanic.

Leave Doors Open.

This was done, according to Thomas Dillon, of the engineers' staff, in order that the engineer crew might reach the pumps. Dillon said that after the water-tight compartments had been closed from the bridge, the chief engineer ordered his men to go through four boiler rooms in order to reach the pumps in boiler room No. 5. To carry out this order the men were obliged to open the doors of four water-tight bulkheads and having done so, they left the doors open.

At this point the attorney for the White Star line, Sir Robert Finlay, explained that the doors mentioned by the witness could not be opened without being released from the bridge.

Saw Few Women.

After the last boat had left, Dillon testified, he went to the poop deck, where there were many men but no women. When the Titanic foundered he was sucked down about two fathoms and was later picked up unconscious. He remembered having swam about for some 20 minutes before being rescued and saw, he said, at least 1,000 other men swimming or floating on the surface buoyed up by life preservers. He saw no women in the water.

The conduct of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine, after the casualty, was mentioned for the first time during the British investigation and was described by James Johnson, a steward, as having been exemplary.

Women Stayed Out of Boats.

Johnson, who left the ship in No. 2 emergency boat, a small dingy, was asked why there were not more women in the boat. He replied that they would not get into it. Mr. Ismay, the witness said, tried to induce the women to enter the dingy, but they refused, whereupon he escorted them to larger boats. "He did everything an Englishman could do," Johnson added. Johnson was asked why his boat had not returned to the scene of the disaster when its occupants heard cries for help. He replied that the officer in charge had asked the women if they should return, but the women decided against this course and the officer took their advice.

Under the existing weather conditions their boat would have held 5 or 6 more persons, Johnson testified.

CONSERVATIVES TO LEAD SOCIALISTS

Victor Berger Wins First Battle in Election of Platform Committees.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 14.—"Progressive opportunities" and "immediate revolutionists" opposed each other at the opening of today's session of the Socialist national convention. This was the division of the 290 delegates upon the election of platform and resolutions committees, won by the "opportunists," or conservatives, led by Congressman Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, and Charles Edward Russell, of New York, by large majorities.

Conservatives to Control.

Determined not to alieniate trade unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, by adopting a platform approving the "labor unit scheme" of the Industrial Workers of the World, the platform committee, the majority's leaders said, would submit a plan of action reiterating the Socialist "program," but ignoring the demand of the revolutionary wing for an immediate upset of the capitalistic system and taking over of the means of production by the "workers."

A show of hands was expected upon the request of William D. Haywood, a leader of the Industrial Workers and a member of the executive committee of the Socialist party, that the executive committee report at once to the convention on the telegraphic plea for an appropriation in support of the "free speech fight" at San Diego, Cal. The executive committee already has authorized an appeal to the 5,000 local Socialist organizations for financial aid in the defense of 100 or more men arrested in San Diego charged with inciting riots, but Congressman Berger has announced the "old line" Socialists will block, if they can, any further support of "direct action" campaigns instigated by the Industrial Workers at San Diego or elsewhere.

Mayor Is a Fighter.

May L. J. Duncan, of Butte, Mont., an avowed "revolutionary" elected to the platform committee, declared he would support Haywood and sympathizers with the Industrial Workers among the men and women at the tables on the convention floor in advocating party endorsement of casting off from the separate craft unions principle of the American Federation of Labor and the forming of one great national industrial union that could strike immediately and effectively for the overthrow of capitalism and the realization of Socialist'c ideals.

The wedding invitation means much in Barcelona, Spain. For then every one who receives one must go and give a coin to the bride. That is for her dowry. The father is usually unable to furnish one. He has had to buy a house for her and fit it up, and that is usually expensive.

MARYLAND CONVENTION IS FACING A SERIOUS SPLIT

May Bring Peace by Sending Eight Delegates for Roosevelt and Eight for President Taft to Chicago.

Baltimore, Md., May 14.—The Maryland Republican state convention here today faced the task of reconciling the apparently contradictory results of last week's primaries. Although 66, a bare majority, of the 129 delegates were bound by the popular preference to vote for delegates to the national convention who should favor the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, a still larger majority of these state delegates, estimated by the Taft men as 78, were Taft sympathizers and numerically these were able to control the convention.

With a situation like this confronting them, the leaders of the two camps of delegates conferred until early this morning and reached a tentative agreement by which they hoped to avoid trouble and let the convention proceed smoothly. The division suggested by this arrangement was that eight of the 16 national delegates should be named by the Roosevelt men and eight by the supporters of President Taft.

The Taft men have not tried to avoid the binding provision of the primary law which declares that all these 16 delegates shall vote at the national convention in favor of the candidate who won the Maryland preference primaries (Roosevelt), as long as "in their conscientious judgment" they believe he can be nominated. apparently no question as to the interpretation of this law has been considered. It is admitted, however, that the phrase "in their conscientious judgment" permits considerable latitude, and some of the law's interpreters contend that it binds the delegates only for the first ballot.

EUROPEAN LAUDS COL. ROOSEVELT

Italian Historian Thinks Forces of Right Will Be United.

Paris, May 14.—In an article in Le Figaro, headed "Taft and Roosevelt," Guglielmo Ferrero, teh Italian historian, sketches the present political situation in the United States.

This, he says, is a critical moment for the Republican party. The uncertainty in that party is the result of the moral and social crisis which has agitated the United States for several years. For the past 25 years the Republican party has been the stronger, and with short intermissions has always governed America. But for the past five or six years numerous signs of decadence and weakness have appeared.

Richest in World.

North America is the richest country in the world, Signor Ferrero goes on. Nowhere else do the middle classes earn more money, yet nowhere is living so dear. The discontent arising from this state of things has led to an attack on the plutocracy, placing the Republican party in a very difficult position, since it always has had the support of the powerful financiers, who today are very unpopular. The role which Col. Roosevelt has played in American politics in the last seven or eight years, and his apparently strange position in the present struggle are results of the situation produced by this movement, Ferrero says. Although complicated by interests and passions hf all kinds, it arises from an idealism, simple, but strong and healthy, which characterized the Union at the beginning. This movement has been able to obtain in America amplitude and power, but a similar movement might be looked for in vain in Europe.

Colonel Has Courage.

Signor Ferrero proceeds to deal with Col. Roosevelt's policy of uniting the most advanced Republicans and the most moderate Democrats on behalf of a program which would take into account the profound changes arising from the temper of the masses. The difficulty of Col. Roosevelt's part is recognized in Europe, but Signor Ferrero says:

"Nobody who knows him will doubt that, once engaged in the struggle, he will accomplish what he feels to be his duty with the courage, simplicity, and good humor that characterize him. Many of those who imagined they saw in Roosevelt a future dictator of America were very much surprised when they were able to look at him closely. In Europe he was very simple, almost naive—this pretended dominator of the people—but it is just this simplicity of ideas, supported by a resolute will and self-confidence, which has made the man so immensely popular.

"Whatever may be the issue of the struggle in which he is engaged, it cannot be doubted that if the internal transformation of the Republican party is necessary and possible, there is no man who is more capable than he to do it."

DIDN'T ENJOY HIS MILLIONS

Edwin Hawley's Brother Dies After Inheriting Fortune.

Chatham, N. Y., May 13.—Charles W. Hawley, who inherited $2,00,000 a few weeks ago from the estate of his brother, the late Edwin Hawley, of New York City, is dead here in his 65th year. He had been a hardware merchant in this village for many years. His money will be divided between his two children, a son and a daughter.

CLARENCE DARROW READY FOR TRIAL

Alleged Jury Briber to Begin Defense Next Wednesday.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 13.—The case of Clarence S. DaDrrow, former chief counsel of the McNamara brothers, charged with the bribery and attempted corruption of two jurors in the case of the confessed dynamiter, James B. McNamara, now serving a life term in San Quentin prison, will be called for trial Wednesday in the county court. Both the prosecution and the defense claim to be ready for the trial. The trial promises to be no less conspicuous than the McNamara case and it is quite possible that it will last a month or more. Some are even inclined to believe that it will not be concluded short of three months.

Clarence Darrow has many friends who have rallied to his support. Among them are J. Ham. Lewis, Democratic candidate for the United States senatorship of Illinois; Lincoln Steffens, magazine writer, and former United States Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota. Others are expected here from Chicago later to testify to Mr. Darrow's good character and reputation.

The Specific Charge.

Darrow is charged with the bribery and attempted corruption of Robert Bain, a juror in the James B. McNamara case, and the bribery and corruption of George N. Lockwood, a venireman called in the same case. At the coming trial Darrow will act as his own principal attorney and will be assisted by Judge Cyrus McNutt and Earl Rogers. McNutt was identified with the McNamara defense and Rogers was counsel for Patrick Calhoun during the famous graft trials in San Francisco and also directed the first work of investigation of the Times dynamiting case.

The prosecution will be conducted by District Attorney John D. Fredericks, asisted by Deputy District Attorneys Ford and Keetch. It is believed that the state will rely to a great extent upon the testimony of Bert Franklin, a well known labor man, who was connected with the defence in the McNamara case and who is himself under indictment, charged with jury bribing. It also is believed that Mrs. Ortie E. McManigal and Detective Guy Biddingar, both of Chicago, will be called as witnesses by the state.

Penalty for Bribery.

The maximum penalty defined for bribery is 10 years in prison. For corruptly influencing one drawn as a juror five years and a fine of $5,000 is provided by law. Should Darrow be found guilty on all of the four counts of the charge, 30 years imprisonment and $10,000 fine might be imposed. It is not considered likely, however, that the maximum penalty would be inflicted, even if the state should succeed in clearly proving its case against Darrow. The latter denies his guilt.

SENATE VOTES CASH FOR SOUTHERN CROPS

Washington, May 8.—The senate today passed and sent to the house a bill appropriating $50,000 for emergency crops on the overflowed lands of the Mississippi valley. If the house agrees, the distribution will be placed in the hands of the secretary of agriculture.

ROOSEVELT WINS KANSAS IN WALK

Delegates Instructed for Colonel—Majority of 790 in Convention.

Independence, Kan., May 9.—The Republican state convention yesterday named four delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago with ironclad instructions to vote for Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination for president.

The Roosevelt men had a majority of 790 in the convention, the Taft supporters numbering only 104 delegates.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the entire progressive movement and leaving out the time honored custom of laudatory planks in praise of state and government officials.

The delegates chosen to the Chicago convention are: Henry J. Allen, Wichita; Ralph A. Harris, Ottawa; Ansel Clark, Sterling; John M. Landon, Independence.

William Allen White, of Emporia, was indorsed for national committeeman to succeed David W. Mulvane.

The action of the state convention yesterday assures Col. Roosevelt 18 of the 20 delegates from Kansas. The only ones Taft will get are the two from the First district.

Frederick Stanley, of Wichita, was elected temporary chairman and Gov. Walter R. Stubbs permanent chairman of the convention yesterday. From the minute the convention opened the 104 delegates bearing instructions for President Taft were working to get through some of the things they desired, but the Roosevelt majority was too great.

Stephen Walker, of Columbus, a Taft delegate, moved that that portion of the resolutions indorsing Senator La Follette be canceled, that Mulvane be indorsed for national committeeman, and that the convention instruct the delegates for President Taft. He proceeded to speak upon his motion.

"Sit down," "sit down," was heard from several parts of the hall.

"Let him get it out of his system," shouted Chairman Stubbs. "Let's give everyone a chance here."

Walker's motion was lost, getting only 104 votes. The report of the resolutions committee was then adopted.

NEW GOVERNMENT AT END OF ROPE

Orozco and Gomez Fail to Agree in Mexican Affairs.

Juarez, Mex., May 8.—The provisional government established here last Saturday by Emilio Vasquez Gomez hangs in the balance.

The repudiation of the civil authority which Gomez, as provisional president, created to govern the destinies of the revolution, is today worrying him greatly. Gomez and his associates declare a misunderstanding has occurred.

A messenger from Gomez was today on his way to Orozco to place before the latter certain documents calculated to clear up the situation.

It is generally admitted now that while General Orozco invited Gomez to come from San Antonio, Texas, to participate in the direction of revolutionary affairs the invitation did not extend to the assumption of executive authority such as a provisional president might have.

Should Orozco and Gomez fail to agree eventually, Gomez is likely to find himself in an embarrassing position. The Mexican government will arrest him on a charge of treason should he venture into federal territory. In Juarez, or the rebel zone, now he is virtually under the control of Orozco and rumors that he is actually a prisoner of Orozco have been numerous in the last few days. To return across the Rio Grande into the United States, friends of Gomez believe impossible, as it is reported that American special agents have gathered evidence charging Gomez with fomenting revolution against Mexico while in American territory.

Much depends on the military achievements of Orozco in the next few days. News of a decisive battle somewhere between Torreon and Jiminez was expected hourly today.

Gomez has a strong following in the south, but has little popular support in the north.

Women and Indians combined to make Nez Perce county, Idaho, "dry," by a vote of 2,407 to 2,127. Thus is the wild west being tamed, but it is an odd combination of tamers. It is believed that every eligible Indian voted for prohibition.

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